

Pretoria police kill 4 black strikers

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African security forces shot dead at least four black railway workers in clashes in Johannesburg Wednesday and 16,000 other strikers were dismissed. The clashes, a major escalation in a six-week-old industrial dispute, coincided with a mass stay-away by black workers and came as the government geared up its campaign for a whites-only election on May 6. Three strikers were killed on the streets of central Johannesburg during the lunch hour as a crowd of singing marchers headed towards Doornfontein Station, eyewitnesses reported. Earlier security forces raided a gathering of SARHU members at a union building in Germiston, east Johannesburg. The government's Bureau for Information said the workers attacked the forces with knives and stones and a worker was killed.

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Police fire at Karachi crowds, kill 2

KARACHI (R) — Police opened fire at protesters here Wednesday, killing two people, including a young boy, and raising to 19 the death toll from four days of ethnic riots, doctors said. They said an eight-year-old Bangladeshi boy was killed by a stray bullet when police fired at stone-throwing protesters in western Karachi's volatile Liaquatabad area. A young man was killed in police firing on a crowd looting a bakery in west Karachi's Gulbahaar area, the doctors said. Seventeen people had died earlier since the riots began on Saturday between Pashtuns from Pakistan's north-west and Mohajir immigrants from India. One was killed in the city of Hyderabad, some 175 kilometres to the north-east. The Mohajirs, Muslims who migrated to Pakistan at the sub-continent's partition in 1947, were Wednesday protesting against the police arrest of what they estimated were 200 people of their community in connection with the riots.

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Fayez in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez arrived here on Wednesday on a several-day official visit upon the invitation of his Iraqi counterpart Saadoun Hamadi. In an arrival statement to Petra, Mr. Fayez voiced Jordan's full support to Iraq in its war against Iran. He also hailed the Iraqi leadership, army and people, as defenders of the Arab World's eastern flank. During his stay there, Mr. Fayez and Dr. Hamadi will discuss parliamentary ties between Jordan and Iraq and means of further consolidating them.

2 killed in traffic accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two people were killed on Wednesday in a collision between a private car and a dumper truck on the main road of Kibreit Al Souq town, 10 kilometres south of Amman. The accident occurred when the dumper truck strongly hit the small private car while the car's driver was turning suddenly in the middle of the street. The car's driver, Mustafa Abdul Rahim Al Amad, 45, and his relative Mansi Al Amad, 45, were killed in the accident. The truck's driver, Mahmood Hassan Abn Zaydeh, was arrested by the police for investigation. Eyewitnesses attributed the accident to the carelessness on the part of both two drivers.

Qaboos receives Petrovsky

BAHRAIN (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky arrived in Oman Wednesday with Kremlin proposals to end the Iran-Iraq war and safeguard shipping in the Gulf. The official Omani News Agency said he delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said.

Mubarak meets congressman

CAIRO (AP) — U.S. Rep. Charles Wilson, a frequent visitor to Egypt, dropped in Wednesday for a visit with President Hosni Mubarak. The Texas Democrat was en route to South Asia for a tour. Mr. Wilson is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, which considers assistance to Egypt as part of the foreign aid bill. Egypt has received more than \$2 billion in aid annually in recent years, second only to Israel among U.S. foreign aid recipients.

EC to increase aid to Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and the European Community (EC) are set to sign a \$500 million, five-year agreement, substantially increasing Western Europe's aid to the most populous Arab country, EC officials said Wednesday. Under their third financial protocol, covering 1987 to 1992, the EC will give Egypt grant aid of 200 million European Currency Units (about \$228 million), compared with 126 million ECUs (\$144 million) in the five years ending last December. Cairo will also receive 249 million ECUs (\$284 million) in loans from the European Investment Bank, compared with 150 million ECUs (\$171 million) under the previous protocol, the officials said.

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Kaddoumi spells out PLO terms for attending international conference

By Lamis K. Andoni and Bader Abul Haq in Algiers

FAROUQ Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Political Department, on Wednesday defended the organisation's ties with Jordan and Egypt and spelled out the terms under which the PLO would attend a proposed international peace conference on the Middle East.

Following Mr. Kaddoumi's speech, a report on the financial situation of the PLO was presented by Mr. Jawad Ghusein, head of the Palestine National Fund (PNF) and member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Palestinians call on PNC to safeguard ties with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan-based Palestinian citizens attending the PNC meeting on Wednesday sent an appeal to PNC Speaker Abdul Hamid Sayeh and PNC members urging them on behalf of fellow citizens in Jordan and under Israeli occupation to adhere to Palestinian national unity and work towards strengthening Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The statement said Palestinians found in Jordan the best of family and brothers and urged the meeting not to jeopardise these special ties.

"In the name of martyrs, the steadfast people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, in the name of the steadfast people in the refugee camps and all Palestinians in Jordan, we call on you to hold on to the national unity and safeguard the Jordanian-Palestinian ties," the statement said.

Meanwhile, intense consultations were under way among the various PLO factions to avoid a possible walkout of the PNC by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) over a simmering controversy concerning the PLO's relations with Egypt. Informed sources said PFLP leader George Habash, faced with a possible split in the PFLP ranks over the issue, was insisting that the PNC come out with an unequivocal statement severing all contacts and relations with the Egyptian government.

An Egyptian delegation met with Dr. Habash on Wednesday and the sources said the delegation urged the PFLP leader "not to push too much" with his demand for a "total cut-off" of contacts between the PLO and the Cairo government. However, said the sources, the appeal did not produce the desired result and Dr. Habash was reportedly preparing to quit the PNC meeting and leave Algiers "any moment."

Official spokesmen, when asked about the dispute, said they did not have any "inside" information over what Dr. Habash's plans were.

However, one of the spokesmen conceded that "there is a dispute over the issue of relations with Egypt," and said: "A dialogue is continuing among the various factions to avoid a collapse of Palestinian unity achieved in Algiers."

In a press conference held Wednesday, PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman described the ongoing PNC meeting as a (Continued on page 4)

Meeting as an "economic committee was a waste of time, said Nabilh Berri, minister of justice and state minister for South Lebanon and reconstruction as well as leader of the big Shi'ite Amal militia.

Mr. Berri said he believed economic well-being would only come from a change in the whole system.

Finance Minister Camille Chammoun, a former president and a key Christian hardliner, said that while the meeting would not solve the Lebanon war, he was prepared to discuss the economy.

The ministers would not be able to tackle constitutional reform issues, a key element in the Lebanon conflict, because President Amin Gemayel was not attending the meeting, political sources said.

The sources said Thursday's meeting was a Syrian-backed initiative by Parliamentary Speaker Hussein Hussein.

Syria is a key power-broker in Lebanon with more than 25,000 troops in north and east Lebanon and in west Beirut.

The planned ministerial meeting comes on the first day of a general strike called by the General Labour Federation in both Muslim and Christian areas of Lebanon, the first joint action since a similar one-day protest last July.

Federation President Antoine Bishara said the strike might end after one day if ministers adopted realistic measures.

Banks, schools, factories, media, public and private institutions will close their doors for at least a day, although hospitals will stay open, Mr. Bishara said.

Mr. Bishara said the strike was to protest spiralling inflation and the government's failure to alleviate the growing suffering of workers trapped by fixed wages.

Mr. Bishara said a recent 40 per cent wage rise decreed by Mr. (Continued on page 3)

Israeli police beat up 47 Arab students

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian officials at the Islamic University in occupied Gaza said Wednesday that Israeli troops had beaten 47 students during a recent anti-Israel protest.

The students were treated, mostly for bruises, at a university clinic and nine were taken to hospital, the officials said.

Asked to comment on Sunday's campus protest, an Israeli army spokeswoman said: "We don't know how many people got bruised in demonstrations. We don't keep track of such things."

The Israeli army said students threw stones at soldiers and hurled an Israeli flag. Israeli authorities suspended classes for a week in retaliation.

In another move on Wednesday against Palestinian protests, Israeli officials ordered Gaza's Fulgita High School closed for two weeks after disturbances there.

Israeli army radio reported that Israeli police had dismantled a bomb on a traffic island in the main street of Gaza City. It was unclear who planted the explosives.

Gaza has been the scene of (Continued on page 3)

Beirut cabinet meets today as people brace for strike

BEIRUT (R) — Rival cabinet ministers meet for the first time in seven months on Thursday, coinciding with a rare nationwide general strike to protest against Lebanon's economic crisis.

Public statements by Christian and Muslim ministers, some of whom lead warring communal militias, were not optimistic about the talks, to be restricted to economic matters.

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Mr. Berri said he believed economic well-being would only come from a change in the whole system.

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Newly-elected Cairo assembly meets amid opposition protests

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's newly elected parliament opened its first session on Wednesday amid claims by an opposition party that it was an illegal body.

Some 20 members from the right-of-centre New Wafd party marched up to the parliament building to protest a government appeal of a court ruling that 10 of the seats now won by President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP) should have gone to the New Wafd.

"Long live the people's will. Down with rigging," they shouted outside the heavy iron gates of the People's Assembly as they tried to enter the building. Police barred them.

"The present parliament is unconstitutional and illegal," Mahmoud Al Saka, a New Wafd candidate who ran for one of the 10 disputed seats, told reporters. "Parliament now does not exist as a power."

Tuesday's ruling by the administrative court also said another seven seats awarded to the NDP should have been won by an opposition alliance of the left-of-centre Socialist Labour Party, the right-wing Liberal Party and the fundamentalist Muslim Brother-



King returns home

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Wednesday after visits to Morocco, The Netherlands, Belgium and Britain during which he met with King Hassan II of Morocco, Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The King and these leaders discussed efforts related to establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East through an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

During his visit to Britain the King also underwent a successful minor surgery in the right ear in a London hospital.

The King was received upon his arrival in Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members, Royal Court Secretary General Bassem Sakit as well as senior civil and military officials.

Also at hand to greet the King were the ambassadors of the countries which the King visited.

Colombo says 80 rebels killed in retaliatory raids on Jaffna

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Sri Lankan air force planes strafed Tamil separatist bases on Wednesday, killing 80 rebels in apparent retaliation for the rush-hour bombing of the capital's main bus station that police said left at least 150 dead.

The surprise air strikes early Wednesday morning on the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula hit bases of two separatist groups which the government has blamed for the bombing on Tuesday that also injured at least 300.

A few hours after the air strikes, the cabinet met for its weekly session and a government spokesman told Reuters it decided "strong measures" will be taken in the fight with rebels seeking an independent Tamil homeland.

He declined to be specific but government official sources said these meant a military offensive.

There were several other violent attacks late Tuesday and Wednesday, raising to more than 350 the number of people killed in incidents connected with the Tamil civil war since last Friday.

A military official said rebels (Continued on page 3)

Poland charges American diplomat with spying

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities accused a U.S. diplomat of spying Wednesday and produced video film that they said showed him handing over money and instructions to a Polish contact before he was detained by the police.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Albert Mueller, a second secretary in the U.S. embassy's political section, had been "caught red-handed" last Saturday night and was taken for questioning to a police station.

"On April 18 at 21.55 Second Secretary Albert Mueller was apprehended while he was passing on spy equipment, spying orders, cipher and dollars to a Polish citizen," Mr. Urban told reporters at his weekly press conference.

"The Interior Ministry Counter-Intelligence Service caught the American diplomat red-handed."

The Polish Foreign Ministry had Tuesday lodged a formal protest with the U.S. embassy about his activities, which Mr. Urban described as "not compatible with his diplomatic status."

A U.S. embassy spokesman confirmed that Mr. Mueller had left Poland on Sunday for the United States.

Superpowers head for showdown over missiles

GENEVA (Agencies) — The United States and the Soviet Union have staked out sharply conflicting positions on short-range nuclear missiles in Europe before the start of a new round of arms control talks on Thursday.

The United States remains firmly committed to setting equal permitted numbers of short-range missiles for each side and is determined these should be "an integral part" of a medium-range missile accord, U.S. negotiator Maynard Giltman told reporters Wednesday.

The dispute over short-range missiles, which can travel 500 to 1,000 kilometres, threatens to spoil a superpower agreement in principle to scrap their medium-range missile forces in Europe.

Mr. Giltman made clear the United States felt keeping equal numbers of short-range missiles was the best way to ensure "continued deterrence and that there will be no war... either nuclear or conventional."

This position, set out in an American draft treaty last month, would require that Washington and its NATO allies deploy new short-range missiles to match present Soviet superiority.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made a new short-range missile offer last week which, he said, was aimed at allaying NATO fears over Soviet strength in this field.

Mr. Gorbachev told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in a Moscow meeting that the Kremlin would eliminate all such arms within a year of the signing of a medium-range missile pact.

Mr. Giltman said the subject was still under discussion.

Moscow to respond 'firmly' to any Gulf attack on its ships

ABU DHABI (R) — A senior Soviet official has said Moscow will reply "firmly" to any attack on Soviet-flag ships in the Gulf, but did not say whether this would involve military action.

Ivanov Galitsin, head of Gulf Arab affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a lecture audience Tuesday night Moscow would take measures allowed by international law including recourse to the United Nations Security Council.

Asked what the Soviet Union would do if one of its ships were attacked, Mr. Galitsin said "Soviet ships enter the Gulf from time to time through international routes, and some of them have been stopped. We will reply to this provocation firmly and consider it contrary to international law."

Some 300 vessels have been attacked by either Iran or Iraq in the past three years in a maritime extension of their ground war, now in its seventh year.

To addition, Iran says it has stopped 1,200 foreign ships in the

past 18 months to search for Iraqi-borne weapons.

Moscow has leased three tankers to Kuwait, apparently singled out in recent Iranian attacks, and has offered to give them naval protection.

Mr. Galitsin, who accompanied Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky on a visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was asked how Moscow could call for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and continue to supply both sides with arms.

"The supply of arms is out of the main issue, because stopping supplies to both parties should be done by all parties," he replied. "What is important is how to reach a solution to the conflict. There should be collective efforts to end the war."

Mr. Petrovsky has briefed Gulf Arab leaders on new prop-

osals of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for international talks on ending the war and protecting Gulf shipping.

Mr. Galitsin said Moscow had rejected a U.S. offer for super-power talks on the war. "We rejected a U.S. offer last summer to issue a joint statement on the Gulf and preferred that collective action be made," he said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Tuesday the superpowers were to take "joint steps" for ending the Gulf war within the framework of the United Nations.

Without elaborating, Mr. Petrovsky hinted that these steps could include an international disengagement force along the Iran-Iraq front line and an arms embargo on both belligerents.

Speaking at a press conference, he said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to convene a multinational conference on the protection of Gulf commercial shipping was "the only way to achieve stability in the region."

"The proposal is directed to all countries ... it includes conduct-

ing talks to reduce the military presence in the region," he said.

Soviet diplomats explained that Mr. Petrovsky was alluding to reduction of the foreign naval presence in the Gulf.

U.S., British, French and Soviet naval task forces patrol the Gulf waters in increasing numbers as a result of the protracted war which has adversely affected commercial shipping in the region.

"The Soviet Union is for ending this war," he said. "Our proposals discussed during my tour with Gulf officials are within this framework."

He said his country was awaiting the response of other capitals to the proposals and was ready to discuss more details or listen to any recommendations in this respect.

Mr. Petrovsky arrived in Abu Dhabi Sunday from Kuwait on the second leg of a Gulf tour designed to strengthen bilateral ties and discuss means of ending the Gulf war, which is now in its seventh year.

Kuwaiti defence minister calls for vigilance

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, in an apparent allusion to Iranian threats, called on the armed forces Wednesday to be vigilant, vowing to repulse any attack on this Gulf state.

"The circumstances ruling in the region necessitate that we remain vigilant and seriously carry out our duties," the minister said at a ceremony at the Ahmad Al Jaber Air Base.

The ceremony honoured instructors of a recently-graduated group of pilots and air defence personnel.

The minister stressed that the Kuwaiti government was doing its utmost "to repulse dangers facing Kuwait through political means and other methods."

"But if a day comes (for military action), all of us as pilots and fighters of the armed forces, and as men, will defend the country regardless of sacrifices," he added.

Sheikh Salem, as current chairman of the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference, is leading efforts to mediate the negotiated ending of the Iran-Iraq war, now in its seventh year.

Iraq, which accuses Kuwait of supporting Iraq's military effort, has concentrated on attacking tankers and other shipping associated with the war affecting Gulf navigation.

"We are a state which harbours no enmity toward any one and extend our hand of cooperation to all. But we will stubbornly defend our land and dignity against any aggression," Sheikh Salem said.

Sheikh Salem's remarks were made as Kuwait is engaged in consultations with Washington about raising the United States flag on its fleet of oil tankers.

Kuwait last week chartered three Soviet-flag tankers in an attempt to avert Iranian attacks. Meanwhile, the Arab Bar Federation ended a four-day conference here with calls on Arab states to "break off diplomatic and economic relations" with Iran, "to pressure it into halting its aggression on Iraq."

Morocco proclaims boycott of PLO

RABAT (R) — King Hassan has said that Morocco would boycott PLO events after a leader of Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara attended a Palestinian meeting in Algiers.

But King Hassan said he would continue to defend the Palestinian cause and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) remained the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

In a television address, King Hassan said it was unacceptable that Polisario leader Mohammed Abdul Aziz compared Morocco's situation in the Western Sahara to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

He said Morocco's dignity and honour had been insulted. Mr. Abdul Aziz, president of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, attended Monday's first session of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

"From today on, all our official and non-official representatives have been ordered to stop attending meetings where Palestinians would speak in Palestine's name," he said Tuesday.

It was not immediately clear whether King Hassan's decision amounted to freezing relations with the PLO, an Arab League member.

He said the ban included participation by Moroccans in any political, cultural, scientific or sports event where a PLO official would speak.

Relations between Morocco and PLO leader Yasser Arafat cooled after King Hassan met Shimon Peres, then Israeli prime minister in Ifrane last summer.

A few months ago Mr. Arafat met Mr. Abdul Aziz in Algiers but PLO officials in Rabat sought to minimise it, saying it was a chance encounter in a hotel lobby.

Repeating empty slogans in an attempt to shed doubt on the legitimacy of the Algiers meeting, they should look into the eyes of our children.

"They should listen to the heartbeats of our elderly and our youth in Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila (refugee camps in Lebanon), in Balata and Dheishah (refugee camps in the occupied West Bank) and then they will get the real and true answer."

Al Quds, which often reflects views of local Palestinian business leaders and moderates who offer the PLO cautious backing, wrote that the meeting's main achievement would be to clarify positions on an international Middle East peace conference.

"Determining PLO strategy in the international arena and making it clear all groups present at the PNC accept this will prepare a better international atmosphere to push for a conference."

Al Fair, which reflects the views of Western-educated supporters of the Fatah movement, said "the PLO was on the verge of disappearance under the weight of divisions and fragmentation" before the conference was held.

The sole criticism about the meeting came from An Nahar which deplored the abrogation by the PNC of an agreement on joint political strategy with Jordan.

An Nahar said it was not convinced by PLO explanations that abrogation would permit a new and better working relationship.

"If it took two years for the two parties to reach the initial agreement, how long will it now take for a new relationship to be established," the newspaper asked.

Iran jails American for 10 years on spying charges

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A Tehran court sentenced Jon Patis, a U.S. citizen, to 10 years imprisonment for spying, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Wednesday.

Patis, 50, was arrested in June 1986 while working as a telecommunications project engineer at the Asadabad Communications Centre 320 kilometres south west of Tehran.

His arrest came after an Iraqi air raid knocked out Iran's communications with the outside world temporarily.

In an interview broadcast by Iran's state television in October Patis confessed to parts of seven different charges linked with spying activities and using a forged passport.

The Iranian news agency, which is monitored in Nicosia, did not say when Patis' trial took place.

Patis' arrest was first disclosed

by the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani last July.

He had been arrested in June. Patis worked for the American firm, Cosmos Engineers, of Bethesda, Maryland as a telecommunications engineer.

Patis' sister, Ellen, said in the United States after his arrest that the Iran Telecommunications Agency had asked Cosmos to provide its American personnel working in Iran with non-American passports.

She said the agency was concerned Iranian immigration authorities would not grant entry visas to Americans.

In the television appearance last October Patis confessed that he spied for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

He said he provided information on the Asadabad centre and a warning system which was supposed to protect it against attacks.

Iranian Mujahedeen rebels report killing 70 guards

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Seventy Iranian Revolutionary Guards were killed in an ambush on a mountain road in north west Iran, it was reported Wednesday by the leading Iranian anti-government underground group.

The Mujahedeen Khalq or people's warriors, said in a statement the ambush took place on Sunday south of the town of Baneh, in the Kurdish-inhabited mountain region that straddles the Iranian-Iraqi border.

A smouldering guerrilla war waged by turbulent Kurdish Peshmarga, or "those who face death," is heating up on both sides of the border.

Implementing a carefully worked out ambush plan the guerrillas took up positions on top of Surkhkook, the red mountain, and waited for a motorised column of Revolutionary Guards to drive past along a narrow twisting road, the statement said.

The column of 500 Revolutionary Guards, armed with an assortment of heavy and medium caliber weapons, was completely routed in the ambush, added the statement. The guards are a special paramilitary force of mostly teenage youths fanatically loyal to Iran's patriarch, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The statement was teleaxed to the Associated Press office in Nicosia from the Mujahedeen's headquarters in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.

It said that at least 70 bodies were counted on the scene of the battle, while 45 more Revolutionary Guards were wounded and large quantities of equipment were set ablaze and were totally destroyed.

The guerrillas poured mortar, rocket-propelled grenade and heavy machinegun fire on the column for three hours, without suffering any casualties themselves, the statement added.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Korean
15:50 Programme Review
15:55 Cartoons and children's programme
16:00 News in English
16:05 French Teaching programme
16:10 Local health programme
16:15 News reports (local)
16:20 Programme Review and varieties
16:25 News in Arabic
16:30 Arabic series
16:35 Tomorrow's programmes
16:40 Varieties
16:45 Arabic film
16:50 News Summary in Arabic
16:55 Film continued

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 Gala de l'Empire
17:35 News in French
17:40 Le monde selon Gorge
17:45 World Sports
17:50 News in Arabic
17:55 Me and My Girl (Comedy)
18:00 The Last Frontier (drama)
18:05 News in English
18:10 Feature film: "Mother Love"

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855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW
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07:00 Light Music
07:05 Newsdesk
07:10 Morning Show
07:15 News in Arabic
07:20 Morning Show Cont.
07:25 Country Music
07:30 Hitville: The story of Motown
07:35 Reading
07:40 News Summary
07:45 Pop Session
07:50 News Bulletin
07:55 News Summary
08:00 30-minute Theatre
08:05 Concert Hour
08:10 News Summary
08:15 Instruments
08:20 Old Favourites
08:25 Discovering Music
08:30 Pop Session
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AARRO conference examines Jordan's rural development

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 9th general session of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) continued its deliberations Wednesday focusing on means and ways to overcome specific problems in rural development.

The regional conference was opened Tuesday by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and is serving as a forum for studies, discussions and the exchange of experiences between the participating countries.

During the week-long meetings, delegates from 14 African and Asian member countries will work towards determining appropriate policies and programmes for rural reconstruction in less developed countries.

Although not all of the 26 member states were able to attend, delegates from Ethiopia, India, Egypt, Mauritius, Libya, Yemen, Morocco, Iraq, China, Turkey, Ghana, Malaysia, Japan and Jordan were present. In addition, members from two non-governmental organisations: the Central Union Organisation for Cooperation, Japan, and the Centre for Integrated Rural Development, Tanzania, are also participating in the conference.

On Wednesday morning each participating country presented a review of their efforts to solve rural problems and outlined their national experiments in executing development plans in rural regions.

The speakers urged governments to give integrated agricultural development priority in any national plan and stressed the importance of the private sector in such development.

The development of rural districts in any country should take into consideration real incentives to encourage investments, the speakers said, also noting the importance of encouraging cooperative societies.

In order to achieve overall development in rural regions, inter-regional and international cooperation is a must, they said.

Following the member countries' speeches, the Jordanian country paper was presented by Mr. Aqeed Burqan, regional director and honorary representative of the Middle East Regional Office (MERO) which was established in Sept. 1986 to work towards achieving AARRO's objectives of reconstructing the economies of the rural people of Afro-Asian countries and to revitalise their social and cultural lives.

The Jordan country paper entitled "advancement in Jordanian rural development during 1980-85 and the future programme for 1986-90 in Jordan" reviewed Jordan's achievements and pointed out where improvement was necessary.

During its deliberations the conference will focus on the following working papers: disaster management; dryland farming and wasteland development; rural health and family planning in Jordan; rural water supply systems in Jordan and the management of rural development programmes.

On Tuesday evening Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, was elected president of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) during the organisation's executive committee meeting.

In his acceptance speech Mr. Al Jaber expressed his gratitude and said: "I do not consider this a great honour to me personally, but to the government and people of the Jordan."

Mr. Al Jaber underlined the importance of the organisation in assisting and developing rural people and enabling them to settle down and become productive, instead of relying on their governments.

A new president is elected every three years when the AARRO regional conference is convened.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Burqan said that over the past 25 years, AARRO has been able to make contributions in the field of rural reconstruction and development. The organisation is open to any country in Africa or Asia which is a full or associate member of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies or any organisation or foundation concerned with the development of rural communities.

To facilitate cooperation and coordination, AARRO decided to open regional offices of which only two: one in Seoul for the Far East and the second in Jordan for the Middle East, are presently operating. Others are planned in Ghana (for West Africa) and Ethiopia, for East and Central Africa.

The regional office will function under the overall control and guidance of the secretary general of AARRO in New Delhi. An annual working programme for the office will be formulated and implemented after the approval of the secretary general (with the consent of the government).

AWF meeting calls for greater role of women in various fields

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Women's Federation (AWF) Wednesday concluded a three-day meeting in Amman and issued a set of recommendations which, among other things, called on Arab governments to give greater attention to women's issues and to involve more women in economic, social, cultural and political affairs.

The involvement of Arab women in these fields is bound to contribute to national development and to provide sufficient support for all women's unions to enable them to shoulder their responsibilities, a statement issued at the final session said.

The delegates called on Arab governments to forego their differences and to try and unify their ranks and bolster solidarity among Arab countries in order to enable the Arab nation to confront the challenges and threats it faces.

The delegates voiced their support for the Palestinian people in their confrontation with the Israeli authorities and for the Iraqi people in fighting Iranian aggression directed against the whole Arab nation.

They voiced support for women's union activities designed to support Iraqi women who, the statement said, share the task of confronting Iran's aggression against their country. The delegates called for constant contacts to be made with various Arab and international organisations to help promote the AWF's work. A unanimous decision was taken to hold the next AWF meeting in Morocco.

The meeting, which opened on Sunday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, discussed a host of subjects pertaining to women's union activities and also heard a report on the federation's work in the United Arab Emirates where the AWF conducted a survey on women's social and economic conditions. They also reviewed a report on the women's federation in Iraq.

The AWF was founded in 1944 when it convened its first conference in Cairo, which was chosen to be the federation's headquarters. The last conference was held in 1981 in Baghdad, which became the AWF's new headquarters.

Khatib calls for maximising use of Arab satellites

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Al Khatib, who is now taking part in the sixth conference of Arab culture ministers, Wednesday called for utilising the Arab satellites to promote Arab culture and encourage Arab cultural cooperation. He also said that the material presented via Arab satellites should be of a high standard in order to build Arab identity and to stem cultural invasion directed against Arab identity. The Jordanian proposal was

welcomed by Arab ministers of culture; they recommended that a study on this issue be conducted.

During their Wednesday sessions, the Arab ministers called for enriching Euro-Arab cultural dialogue and for supporting Arab cultural cooperation. They also called for supporting Arab cultural projects and institutions. The conference is scheduled to hold its final session later Thursday during which it will issue its recommendations.

Italian experts look into Irbid's tourism potential

IRBID (Petra) — A committee assigned to stimulate tourism in Irbid Governorate held a meeting here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Akram Al Naser, the governor of Irbid, with the participation of an Italian team of specialists on tourism and urban planning.

A number of subjects pertaining to stimulating tourism were broached during the meeting. These included proposals for organising recreational trips at fixed rates to encourage tourists to come to the governorate's various attractions and for educating school children on Jordan's various tourist and archaeological sites.

Proposals also included setting up tourist villages, each with 1,200 beds, which could cater to the needs of tourists from Jordan and abroad. These villages would provide libraries, theatres, playgrounds and shopping centres that would remain open throughout the year. The committee suggested organising seminars and conferences at the tourist sites to attract visitors, planting more trees on hills and valleys, stopping the encroachment of urban regions on archaeological sites, especially in Jerash and Um Qais, and providing sufficient funds for the restoration of ancient and archaeological areas in the Kingdom.

The Italian team is now touring the Irbid Governorate at the invitation of the committee to draw up a comprehensive programme for promoting tourism.

Jordanian farmers contribute to Iraq's agricultural sector

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Mr. Izat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi revolutionary command council, has paid tribute to Jordanian farmers living and working in Iraq for their contribution to the agricultural sector and application of the Iraqi cropping pattern system based on growing wheat and cotton in rotation.

Mr. Ibrahim, who was speaking at a meeting with a number of Jordanian farmers working in Daial governorate in Iraq, said that Jordanian farmers have effectively contributed towards the overall agricultural development of Iraq by improving and increasing agricultural production. Jordanian farmers' efforts have, reflected positively on the development of Jordanian-Iraqi relations, Mr. Ibrahim continued.

A number of Jordanian farmers had earlier concluded contracts with the Iraqi Agriculture Ministry to work for several years in Iraq cultivating irrigated plots of land each 50 dunams in size provided by the Iraqi ministry together with farm implements and machinery.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, conducted an interview with some of the Jordanian farmers in Iraq and learnt that they were on contract to grow vegetables under plastic sheets imported from Jordan. The farmers said that they have succeeded in growing watermelons, cucumbers and eggplants with each dunum of cultivated land yielding some 12 tonnes of eggplants, seven tonnes of melons and six tonnes of cucumbers. According to the farmers, nearly 400 Jordanian families are employed in Iraq at present, jointly producing 350 tonnes of melons, 3,200 tonnes of eggplants and 150 tonnes of cucumbers everyday.

Council discusses compendium on Arab chemical industries

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates taking part in the ninth meeting of the Higher Council of the Arab Chemists Federation (ACF) continued their sessions Wednesday by reviewing the progress on an Arab chemical compendium. When completed, the compendium will serve as a general reference for chemical industries in the Arab World.

The meeting also endorsed a general budget for 1987. At the meeting, the delegates also reviewed the activities of various Arab chemists associations and their cooperation with the ACF, and also reviewed administrative and financial reports on ACF's activities, including seminars and conferences in which it participated.

The meeting was opened by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad at the Plaza Hotel in Amman on Tuesday.

Israelis beat up 47 Arab students

(Continued from page 1) frequent stone-throwing attacks on Israeli soldiers and vehicles. Three Jewish settlers were freed on bail on Wednesday after they were arrested for temporarily kidnapping an eight-year-old Palestinian boy who had stoned their car as they passed the Beirut refugee camp south of Gaza on Monday.

In another development, Israeli President Chaim Herzog on Wednesday reduced by three months a seven-year prison sentence of a Jewish terrorist convicted of involvement in anti-Arab attacks in the occupied West Bank, Mr. Herzog's office said.

Yitzhak Ganimam will now be released in 18 months if a third of his term is cut, as is customary, for "good behaviour."

Many of the other Israeli settlers who belonged to the 28-member terror organisation known as the "Jewish Underground" have had their sentences commuted by Mr. Herzog after they expressed regret. Eight members of the group are still in prison. Ganimam has convicted of involvement in a 1980 car bombing attack that killed two Palestinian mayors and an assault in Hebron. Three Arab students were killed.

That's one of the reasons why I can't offer anything further.

He said he did not have anything new to offer on Palestinian resistance attacks on Israel across the Lebanese border on Sunday's commando raid. Redman said he could not "pinpoint responsibility for that attack." Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando group, claimed responsibility for the raid.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Mr. Arafat's realisation with Palestinian hardliners would not foil moves toward a Middle East peace conference, newspapers reported Wednesday.

"We will advance towards peace without Arafat," the daily Haaretz quoted Mr. Peres as telling members of his Labour Party.

"We will go on seeking ways to talk with Jordan, with residents of the occupied territories and other neighbours in the Middle East. The chances for peace have grown," Mr. Peres said.

Muasher outlines projects to be presented to Arab investors during conference in Kuwait

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In an ambitious drive to attract more foreign investment, the private and public sectors in Jordan have prepared 25 potential economic projects for consideration by financiers in Arab Gulf states during the Jordan Investment Promotional Conference, to open in Kuwait on Saturday.

Trade and Industry Minister Rajal Muasher said Wednesday that a package of 25 potential schemes worth \$600 million will be discussed by Jordanian and Gulf state officials and businessmen during the two-day gathering.

These projects aim at encouraging investment in the areas of industry, agriculture, finance and tourism and follow a series of government incentives and tax exemptions covering local, Arab and foreign investment.

The Kuwait assembly is the first product of the joint Jordanian-Kuwait ministerial committee for economic cooperation, founded last October following Prime Minister Zaid Rifai's official visit to Kuwait.

It is expected that the conference will provide the opportunity for Jordan to discuss with Kuwait, Saudi and other Gulf organisations these 25 schemes on which preliminary feasibility studies have been conducted, he told a press conference on Wednesday. In marketing these projects, the Jordanian side will focus on four main reasons Jordan as a potential country for investment: the political stability the country enjoys; official support to individual and private sector initiatives regarding socio-economic development; the highly-skilled Jordanian manpower and the availability of some limited natural resources including potash, phosphates and mineral salts from the Dead Sea.

Asked what Jordan expected in terms of concrete investment results from the Kuwait assembly, he said that the Kingdom was counting more on setting up dialogue with potential financiers, rather than attracting funds for these schemes. However, he hoped to get at least "three approvals" for our 25-submitted projects, he added.

Senior Ministry of Trade and Industry officials had previously indicated that Jordan would be satisfied if it managed to get a total of JD 15 million in Arab investment from financiers attending the meeting.

The investment promotional conference drew some mixed reactions from a number of Jordanian economists. On an optimistic note, economic experts said that Kuwait and other Arab countries have expressed interest in supporting Jordan through investment rather than through direct financial aid and are expected to endorse some of the proposed schemes.

Other economists believe the conference would find it difficult to market all of the many projects

whilst those with a non-committal but cautious approach said they felt that the conference would succeed in attracting more investments into Jordan, which already has the basic infrastructure for the proposed projects. They also referred to the 1987 law on investments which contains highly encouraging investment incentives.

Dr. Muasher appeared highly optimistic about the conference's effects and said the gathering would shed more light on why some financiers would be willing to invest here and why others might not. "This will certainly allow us to evaluate our past and present experience with investment and come out with new resolutions to stem any loopholes in the government procedures to encourage investments in Jordan," said Dr. Muasher.

He expected that the presented projects on agriculture and financial investment would be taken up first to be followed by procurement in industry and tourism.

Following are some of the major projects to be submitted to the conference under the industrial sector: Compound fertilisers (NPK), soda ash, phosphoric acid (in cooperation with the United Arab Emirates, UAE) phosphoric acid (in cooperation with India), glass containers, Arab engineering industries for iron foundries, super phosphates (in cooperation with Pakistan), and super phosphates (in cooperation with Bangladesh).

The Ministry of Agriculture has four projects for potential investments in animal husbandry, cereals in Jordan's southern and eastern regions, two other schemes for potato and vegetable seeds, a plan for producing red meat and another for freezing vegetables.

Tourist projects to be submitted to the gathering focus on setting up an Arab tourist village, developing Aqaba's southern shore, and establishing the Sultan Qaboos Tourist village there.

Potential partnership in the Jordanian-Arab Company for Reinsurance is another scheme to be discussed at the Kuwaiti gathering, in addition to other projects submitted in Jordan's working plan in the field of finance.

The Jordanian delegation groups Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, under secretaries at the Trade and Industry Ministry and the Planning Ministry, as well as heads of Jordan's main industrial, financial and investment institutions and presidents of companies and associations. Huge private and public sector companies from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Abu Dhabi working in the fields of investment, banking, petroleum, insurance, real estate, industrial, food and others will be attending the conference.

Months of recent high-level

talks in Damascus have failed to find a new formula acceptable to all sides.

AP adds: Two dynamite bombs exploded in west Beirut on Wednesday, raising to 74 the number of such attacks in the capital's Syrian-policed sector in seven weeks.

Police said windows were shattered and set cars ablaze but no one was injured in the blasts in the Barbour and Dana residential districts shortly after midnight and at mid-morning.

The dynamite sticks apparently were tossed either from a moving car or by a pedestrian who fled, police said.

No group has claimed responsibility for any of the bombings, which appear to be aimed at discrediting Syria's law enforcement in west Beirut.

The daily paper As Safir said 13 unnamed suspects have been arrested in connection with the bombing rash. The blasts have occurred almost daily since Syria deployed 7,500 troops in west Beirut on Feb. 22.

The intervention was requested by five Muslim government leaders to curb three years of militia anarchy that culminated in a week of factional fighting.

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Delightful local play provides fun and entertainment for all the family

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The Green Road," a Jordanian play which opened to a full house on Saturday, has shown that dedication, hard work and a good team of artists is all you need to produce a show that can be enjoyed by everybody.

The one-and-a-half-hour musical, sponsored by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, had all these ingredients and the outcome is a fascinating proof that Jordanian theatre and its actors are developing professionally as individuals and as a team.

The set, costumes, and the lighting — all designed by Midmac design and supervision — seemed to reflect the world of children in all the colours that appeal to them.

Music and lyrics

The music and the lyrics carried the children through Laila's fantasy world and gave them a way to express themselves in a lively and realistic manner. The music was an original score by Yousef Khasho specially for the play and it captivated the audience who found themselves joining in with the beat.

The lyrics, by Dr. Mahmoud Shalabi, were in colloquial Arabic and were understood by people of all ages. Sometimes the simple sentences carried meanings that only the adults could fully comprehend in their larger worlds but the children were encouraged to understand the feelings, if not the overall perspective.

The play also included ideas, designed to keep children who have been exposed to highly-professional entertainment on television, involved in the activities by using special effects and lively music. The space age apparatus was just one attraction, a bicycle show another.

Lina Al Tal, playing Laila, drew the attention of the audience with her almost spontaneous acting which made everyone feel that she was not acting but rather living Laila's dilemma of how to return home.

Lina's companions on the



Delightful, bright set design by Midmac design (above) provides a fairytale, magic backdrop for the antics of Laila, the scarecrow, the tinman and the lion on their journey along the Green Road (below).



Green Road; Daoud Jalajel, Khalil Mustafa and Hussein Abu Hamad, playing the scarecrow, the tinman and the lion, all tried to involve the children from the audience with the conversation on stage by asking them questions and allowing them to join in with their comments whenever they felt like it.

Good v. bad

The element of good and bad was also introduced through the good and the bad witches. Hala Khoury, the bad witch, played

her role very well and was able to convey the grim feeling associated with bad spirits to the audience through her costume and face makeup and threats.

The play is the first in a series of projects which the Noor Al Hussein Foundation hopes to accomplish within their education through theatre programme.

"The Green Road" will be on show for the next twelve days. Prices are JD 2 for adults, JD 1 for children accompanied by family and JD .500 for organised school groups.

Jordan Times

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Let superpowers lead the way

THE Soviet Union and the United States are both known to have offered to provide protection to international shipping in the Gulf region, and both superpowers are known to be maintaining naval presence off the shores of Iran and other Arab Gulf states. Both superpowers could be sincere in their attempt to stem attacks on commercial vessels visiting the Gulf, and the presence of their military force in the region could in fact corroborate that claim. Iran is known to have deployed missiles along its Gulf shores, and has been threatening free shipping and posing danger to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and littoral states. It should also be said that protecting sea lanes in international waters remains an international responsibility and the superpowers should not be left to handle this task all by themselves without support from other nations of the world. For this reason we strongly support a call by the Soviet Union to convene an international conference about protecting commercial shipping in the Gulf and discussing ways to end the Iran-Iraq war. There should not be any obstacles or difficulties in organising this conference since both superpowers have shown concern over the issue of Gulf shipping and both have displayed desire to provide protection for free shipping.

The Soviet Union made the proposal through its Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky who is currently on a tour of the Gulf states. Mr. Petrovsky was propagating Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas for which Moscow seems to have secured support from the Gulf countries.

Since Iran adamantly refuses any talk about peace with Iraq and has turned down all bids by various organisations to end the conflict through negotiations, then the idea of an international conference could be a viable method for attempting a settlement, or at least a means for preventing the 6½-year-old conflict from spilling over to new zones or threatening commercial shipping vital not only for the Arabs but also for East and Western powers and the world at large.

Since everything else has failed to date to bring an end to the war in the Gulf, it is only reasonable for world nations to give backing for the idea of an international conference and allow the two superpowers to lead the way for peace.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A bond that needs no accord

THE Jordanian-Palestinian relationship did not start with the 1985 Feb. 11 agreement and therefore abrogating this agreement by the PLO does not mean an end to that relationship. That is the theme of the official Jordanian reaction to the PLO's Algiers statement that contained the organisation's decision of abrogation. The peoples of Jordan and Palestine have been living in harmony, joined strongly together by national, historic and other ties, and their unity is one of destiny and the problem of Palestine is one for both sides who have been equally sharing the sacrifice and the aspirations. The Amman accord of Feb. 11, 1985, aimed at putting the Jordanian-Palestinian concept in ink and paper, after the two have actually fused the unity by blood and sacrifice and mutual aspirations. This agreement also aimed at giving the Jordanian-Palestinian diplomatic efforts further momentum for convening the proposed international Middle East peace conference and enabling the PLO to take part in that conference because it is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Despite the abrogation of the agreement, and regardless of the developments in the Jordanian-PLO relations, Jordan has been reiterating a call for the participation of the PLO in the coming conference to take up its role in determining the future of the occupied Palestinian land. The official Jordanian statement made it clear again that the Palestinian people will remain the only responsible party for deciding on its future. Jordan will remain concerned in this issue and will do all it can to help the Palestinians regain their rights and their lands.

Al Dustour: Jordan adheres to the historic bond

IN true adherence to its positive and national stands, Jordan yesterday reacted to the PLO's decision to abrogate the 1985 Feb. 11 agreement with Jordan by announcing again that it will maintain the strongest possible ties with the Palestinian people. A statement in the wake of the PLO's Algiers decision said that Jordan will disregard any side issues and will continue to support the higher national rights of the Palestinian people and maintain the strong ties that bind the Jordanians and Palestinians together. The official statement said that the Feb. 11 agreement will continue to serve as a beacon, lighting the way for Jordan in all its endeavours on all fronts to achieve the liberation of the occupied Palestinian land and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. For Jordan, the Feb. 11 agreement came as a joint Jordanian-Palestinian bid to pave the way for the PLO to take part in the proposed international peace conference. This agreement which was based on the Arab Fez summit resolutions served as an impetus for Jordan to maintain its support for the Palestinian people under Israeli rule. With or without the agreement Jordan will therefore move ahead with plans to try to convene the international conference and achieve a just and durable peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan remains committed

JORDAN maintains a unique relation with Palestine; and the PLO decision to abrogate the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement can by no means change this situation. The Jordanians and Palestinians actually form one people through their geographical, historical unity and their joint aspirations and destiny. This is a historic fact that has been reaffirmed by Jordan all the time, and has been the main concern for this country which has been continuing serious endeavours to convene an international conference for the sake of arriving at a lasting peace that would regain Arab rights and lands. When Jordan signed the agreement in 1985, its main target was to involve the PLO in the coming international conference in the light of the Arab League and Arab summit resolutions and principles. Jordan has been striving to involve the PLO in the conference because it believes that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people and the Feb. 11 agreement had been a joint endeavour based on the resolutions of the Fez Arab summit. Jordan will remain committed to the Palestine cause and to serving the Palestinian people, and will never hesitate to exercise its role. Therefore, Jordan will not allow the PLO abrogation decision to form any obstacle in the current endeavours for a just and durable settlement that can restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

Murphy outlines U.S. Mideast policies

WASHINGTON — The United States is engaged in diplomatic efforts to help bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy informed a congressional subcommittee.

He told the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East April 21 that within the next few weeks the Reagan Administration will receive an Arab League delegation in Washington to consider the Gulf war issue. And he expressed satisfaction with the Organisation of Islamic Conference, which committed itself at its summit in Kuwait in January to a further mediation effort.

"We wish it well," said Murphy, who serves as assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

He said that heading President Reagan's statement in January "the time to act on this dangerous and destructive war is now" — the United States has been striving for a negotiated settlement through consultations at the United Nations and in a host of capitals; in Moscow during Secretary of State Shultz's recent trip there; and in regional states whose "interests are immediately and profoundly at stake in this tragic and relentless war."

"This process is on-going, and we are committed to it," Murphy stated. But he said he saw no sign that Iran is prepared to take part in negotiations to settle the war — "except on its terms."

He assured the congressional panel that the United States seeks "no confrontation with Iran... but there will be no substantial improvement in relations as long as Iran supports terrorism and seeks to undermine friendly governments in the Gulf."

Regarding other interests of the United States in the Middle East, he told the subcommittee they include ensuring the unimpeded flow of oil; guaranteeing Israel's qualitative military edge; helping America's Arab friends meet their defence needs and remain secure; and restricting Soviet influence.

He called bilateral negotiations "the only practical vehicle for arriving at a comprehensive settlement" of the Arab-Israeli confrontation. At the same time, he said, the United States is sceptical about the prospects for success of an international conference on the Middle East.

Toubling on the Lebanon situation, Murphy voiced support for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), calling it "an important element of stability in South Lebanon," and for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Following is the text of Murphy's prepared statement to the subcommittee:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I welcome this opportunity to discuss with you developments in the Middle East since I last met with the Subcommittee. I have noted, in recent weeks, that questions have been raised about whether the Administration has a consistent Middle East policy. I want to assure you that this Administration is actively engaged in working for peace and stability in the Middle East and in so doing, is protecting important U.S. national interests in the region.

I have outlined for this Committee on a number of occasions those interests, but perhaps should restate them again today. We seek to ensure the flow of oil to ourselves, our friends and allies; to guarantee Israel's qualitative military edge and help our Arab friends meet their legitimate defence needs and remain secure and stable; and to restrict the spread of Soviet influence. Our policies are designed to advance those objectives.

The Gulf war

As the President noted in his statements of January and February, the dangers inherent in the Iran-Iraq war are growing. Tensions and alarm have increased both as a result of fighting on the ground as well as continuing attacks on international shipping and on facilities of non-belligerent Arab Gulf states. The Iranian decision to test the Silkworm anti-ship missile in the Strait of Hormuz constitutes another ratcheting up of pressures. While ground fighting is at a low ebb as we meet, Iran continues to threaten — and be poised to launch — additional offensives against Iraqi forces. As for Iraq, it has over the past year demonstrated repeatedly that its defences are strong and capable. Perhaps most importantly I regret to report that we see no sign from the Iranian government that it is prepared to become engaged in a negotiated settlement of the war — except on its terms.

The United States has critical interests in the Persian Gulf as a region. These economic, political and strategic interests require what we are doing: firm action in support of our traditional friends, clear public declaration of our interests and views, active diplomatic efforts to end the war and, over the long term, willingness to re-establish a normal relationship with Iran when its actions make such a relationship possible.

Since January we have been involved in a major diplomatic effort to explore ways in which the international community can take more effective action to bring a rapid end to the war. As the President urged in his January statement, "the time to act on this dangerous and destructive war is now." We have initiated consultations in New York, under the umbrella of the U.N. Secretary General, as well as in capitals, about how the Security Council could play a more forceful role in encouraging the belligerents to seek a negotiated peace. Efforts to end the war through negotiation were discussed in Moscow during the Secretary's recent trip. Further, we have urged regional states to contribute to this diplomatic effort — as their in-

terests are immediately and profoundly at stake in this tragic and relentless war. This process is on-going; and we are committed to it.

Within the next weeks, we expect to receive a high-level Arab League delegation in Washington to discuss this important issue. We welcome the visit as well as the efforts being made by other governments to take initiatives which will help, over time, to coordinate international efforts to end the war. We were also pleased to learn that the Organisation of Islamic Conference in its late January summit in Kuwait committed itself to a further mediation effort. We wish it well.

In the meantime, and in concert with our multilateral efforts, we are vigorously pursuing our Operation Staunch policy — the importance of which the President underscored in the February 25 statement. The goal of Operation Staunch most simply put is to deny Iran the military wherewithal to continue to press this dangerous war. Impeding and complicating the flow of arms to Iran is an important, possibly critical, part of the overall effort to convince the Iranians of the futility of continuing this tragic war.

Our Operation Staunch efforts have continued at a high pace. As instances of Western European, Latin American and East Asian firms doing arms business with Iran have been discovered, we have made strong and high-level approaches to the relevant governments, urging them to intervene to stop shipments of arms to Iran. Our efforts are working, though they have not produced a total cut-off arms from free world sources.

In recent weeks we have reaffirmed to the moderate Arab states of the Gulf our commitment to help in their individual and collective self-defence against external aggression, such as Iranian attacks on facilities of non-belligerent states like Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates and on neutral international shipping in and near the strait of Hormuz. We share with these moderate Gulf states fundamental interests — to ensure the free flow of oil, to restrict Soviet influence in the area, to prevent the spread of fundamentalist radicalism aimed at undermining their political stability. These countries want and expect to be the first line of defence for their own interests. We concur that they should be. It is our responsibility to help ensure they have the means to protect themselves. That is why the sale of U.S. military equipment to these countries to meet legitimate defensive needs is so important. We have closely consulted with this Committee and others in Congress on these prospective sales. We will not pursue sales that will reduce Israel's qualitative edge, but we must be a reliable supplier to these Gulf nations.

Because of the importance we attach to freedom of navigation, our commitment to ensure the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz and our close relations with the Gulf states, we are discussing with them the threat posed to neutral shipping by Iranian attacks. As part of these discussions, we are consulting with Kuwait about the registering of these ships in the U.S., they will be entitled to the same protected status afforded other U.S.



Richard Murphy

ships transiting the Gulf.

We have conveyed our serious concern about the presence of Chinese-origin Silkworm missiles near the Strait of Hormuz to the government of Iran. Iran understands clearly our position on the threat which these anti-ship weapons have added to an already unstable situation. We are urging other nations, more dependent than we on Gulf oil, to make their concerns known to the Iranians. The stakes are too high for international passivity in this regard.

While we will meet our commitments in the Gulf to the principle of freedom of navigation, to ensure the free flow of oil and to help our friends meet their legitimate defence needs, we seek no confrontation with Iran. We are making sure Iran understands our views and commitments since we believe such clarity serves as a deterrent and helps prevent Iranian actions based on miscalculations. We would welcome better relations. We would be prepared to consider responding to any authoritative message from Iran, but there will be no substantial improvement in relations as long as Iran supports terrorism and seeks to undermine friendly governments in the Gulf.

The Mideast peace process

The goal of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace remains a high priority for this Administration, Mr. Chairman. We continue our efforts to build on the foundation of peace between Israel and Egypt. We are convinced that a just and enduring settlement can only be achieved through bilateral negotiations, between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Bilateral negotiations are, on our view, the only practical vehicle for arriving at a comprehensive settlement.

We are prepared to discuss with the parties arrangements necessary to begin direct negotiations. We would support procedural steps which are acceptable to them and which will lead to face-to-face negotiations. We understand the importance to the Arab side of an international context for bilateral negotiations although we have long expressed our scepticism of the utility and the risks of an international conference. Any international mechanism, to be acceptable to the United States, would have to meet our strict criteria: It would have to lead immediately to face-to-face negotiations and could not interfere with those negotiations whether by arrogating to itself the authority to impose solutions on the regional parties or to veto agreements they may reach.

We continue to discuss these issues with our friends in the region. The peace process figured importantly in Israeli Prime

Minister Shamir's Washington visit in February. President Reagan and Secretary Shultz reiterated our strong commitment to achieving progress toward a peace settlement, and Prime Minister Shamir agreed that we must continue the search for a way to get to direct negotiations while expressing his clear opposition to an international conference. We remain engaged with Israeli leaders to help resolve their differences with Jordan over the way to bilateral, face-to-face negotiations.

The peace process was also an important component of our discussions with Jordan's Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Among other issues, we considered the question of an international conference in some detail. Mr. Rifai underlined Jordan's long-held view that bilateral negotiations must occur in the context of an international conference, one that includes both the regional parties and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Our discussions with Mr. Rifai were positive in tone and conducted in a problem-solving spirit. Procedural issues were discussed in greater detail than heretofore, indicating a serious commitment to making progress.

All the parties in the Middle East see dangers in inactivity and believe further progress can be achieved in moving toward negotiations. As we have seen again over the past two weeks, the status quo exacts a tragic human toll on both Israelis and Palestinians. In recent months, a number of Palestinians, including students, have been killed and wounded in confrontations with Israeli forces. During the same period, Israeli civilians have been killed and wounded in acts of violence by Palestinians. Stringent Israeli security measures may temporarily reduce the casualties. But such measures tend to increase resentment that can lead to more violence and raise serious questions regarding respect for human rights and individual freedoms. At the same time, Palestinians must realise that violence benefits only extremists and damages efforts being made to achieve their legitimate rights. We will continue to urge maximum restraint on all sides and to work with them to improve the environment for progress toward reconciliation and peace.

We also remain strongly supportive of activities designed to enhance the quality of Palestinian life in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel and Jordan recognise, as we do, that these activities on the ground cannot substitute for a peace process and cannot be sustained over time unless there is hope among the Palestinians of movement toward a peaceful settlement. However, improving their quality of life is an important complement to the process of peace. Our direct assistance, carried out by private voluntary organisations, continues to be a highly visible and successful demonstration of the American people's commitment to social and economic development for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

For its part, the Government of Jordan has decided to pursue a comprehensive plan of development assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, in addition to its programme for East Bank development. In view of our close relationship with Jordan and our commitment to improving the conditions for Palestinians in the

territories, we have fully endorsed this initiative. We strongly support this Jordanian programme, both through our own contributions to date and our encouragement of other countries to contribute to this programme. We recognise that Jordan's programme needs additional resources and are examining ways we might help. We believe that a substantial increase in our contribution this year would further energise the programme and encourage other donors to participate. At the same time, we have discussed frankly with Jordan's leaders the budgetary constraints within which we must work.

Lebanon

In Lebanon we continue to support an end to fighting, restoration of stability and reestablishment of the authority of the Lebanese government.

UNIFIL is an important element of stability in South Lebanon. We strongly support UNIFIL's continued operations in the south. I regret that the Administration's request for UNIFIL funding in the supplement for the President's budget for Fiscal Year 87, which took fully into account the need for budgetary stringency, has been disapproved by the House Appropriations Committee. We hope that the requested funding will be restored.

We have been seriously concerned about the plight of Palestinian civilians in refugee camps near Beirut, Sidon and Tyre. We have repeatedly called for a cease-fire and for regular, safe access to the camps for international humanitarian agencies. The situation has improved somewhat since February, when conditions were appalling, but regular supplies of food and medicine are still not assured. We support UNRWA's efforts to gain access and are considering ways to respond positively to UNRWA's emergency appeal.

We follow closely developments in Beirut. In February, Syria deployed several thousand troops to West Beirut in response to a request from Lebanese Muslim cabinet ministers. In addition, on April 14, about 100 Syrian soldiers joined units of the Lebanese Army's 12th brigade at checkpoints on the coast road between Beirut and Sidon. We have made clear that we continue to support the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and that we will judge Syrian actions according to how they help the Lebanese government restore its authority.

Egypt

President Mubarak has publicly pledged to strengthen democracy in Egypt. We are encouraged by the results of the parliamentary elections held earlier this month, which saw about 4000 candidates competing in a lively campaign for the 448 seats. While President Mubarak's National Democratic Party maintained a solid majority, the number of independents and opposition candidates in the Assembly increased substantially (to 100 seats) and now more closely match their percentage of the popular vote.

To return to my original point, the Administration is actively involved in pursuing our national interests in the Middle East, and I can assure the Committee, we will continue this involvement until we achieve our objectives — U.S. Information Agency.

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The renaissance of a Renaissance idea

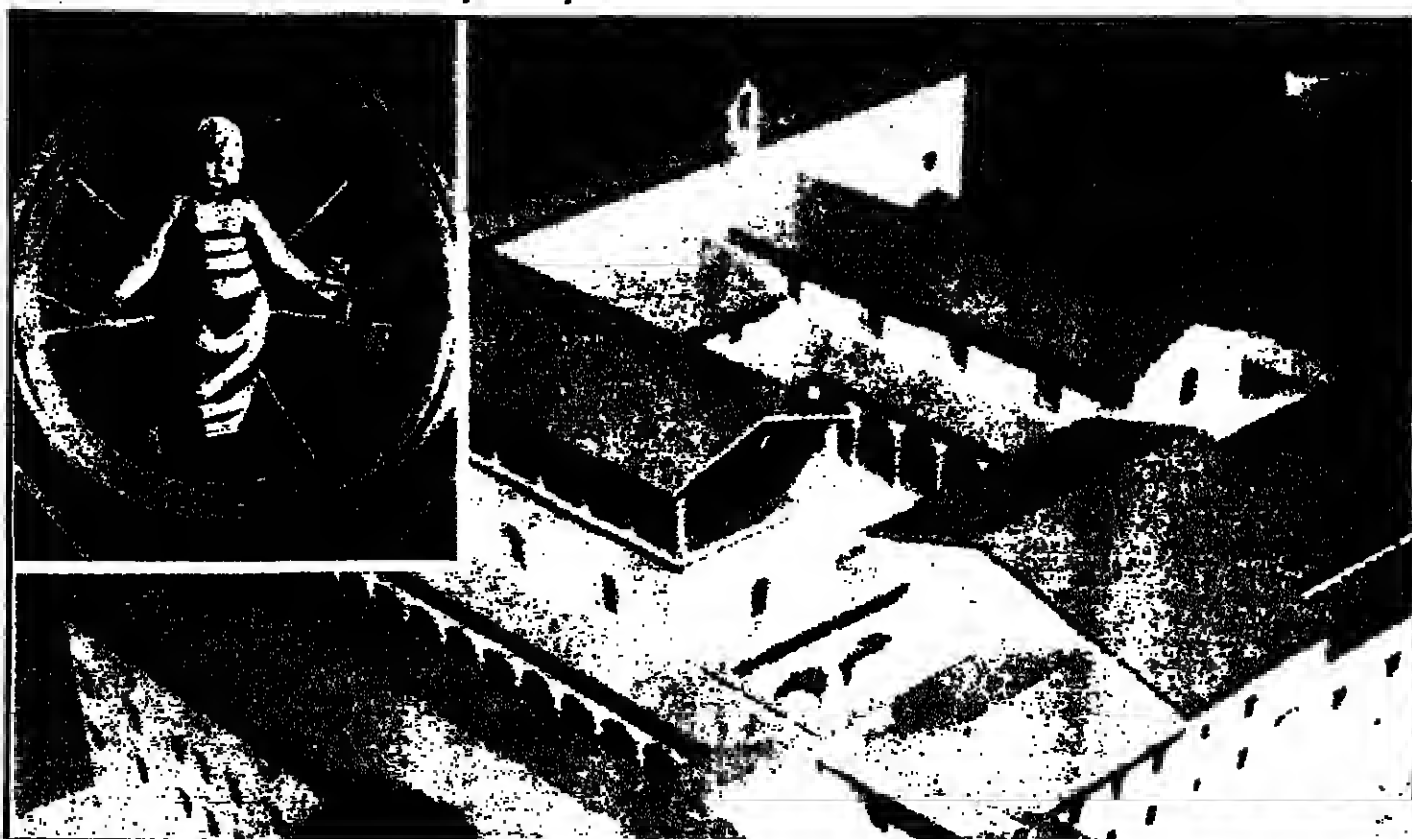
Child Development Centre proposed for Florence

THE period of the Renaissance (roughly, from the 14th-17th centuries) in Italy marks a watershed in the history of human achievement. As its name indicates, the Renaissance was a time of rebirth — following centuries of what have been called the "Dark Ages" — a time which has influenced the thought and course of Western civilisation up to the present day.

It was not only painting and sculpture which found new life during this period. Just about every field of human endeavour and concern was touched by the vigorous revival.

Thus it should come as no surprise that from the Renaissance emerged an ethic and a method of caring for destitute children, so surprising in modernity, in fact that they can still inform and guide us in our present age. Given the recent agreements signed by the government of Italy and UNICEF, this legacy of child care from the Renaissance is on its way to acquiring global dimensions.

In the city of Florence, five centuries ago an epicenter of the awakening, a Child Development Centre will be opening. Funded by the government of Italy, the Centre's functions and activities are still in the planning stages, but it is envisioned that it will provide a focus for international efforts to promote child development. It will be the hub of a whole array of struggles to plan and mobilise action for children, to communicate and stimulate educators to nurture and protect them — in short, a centre of learning, exchange and advocacy for children, the first of its kind.



Spedale degli Innocenti

Yet what will make the Child Development Centre a special place from the outset is the building it will occupy, given as a gift by the Italian government to UNICEF. It is a building for founding children constructed in the 15th century, known as the Spedale degli Innocenti, which translates roughly as Hospital of the Innocents, roughly because the word "hospital" must be understood in a now archaic sense — as

a charitable institution devoted to caring for its charges in the fullest sense possible.

Indeed, for five centuries the Spedale has been caring for children — innocents — continuously, and with such meticulous attention as to humble the most hardened denizen of our presently proud age. Records of every child that passed through its doors still exist today. They tell us that Agatha Smeralda was

the first baby admitted on Friday, February 5, 1445 A.D., at 1:00 p.m.

The Spedale was one of the first institutions built to care for abandoned children, and it had the enlightened objective of making sure that these children, deserted "against the law of human nature", became productive citizens of Florentine society. The Spedale was built in a central location, and the majority of chil-

dren were given out in the care of surrogate mothers. Women from the city and the countryside were paid modest salaries for their service as wet-nurses and guardians, as were servants of wealthier families.

Each child was provided with a sealed tin case containing the record of his or her birth, health and growth and other relevant information. Legal adoption was encouraged, but in the majority of

cases, children were placed temporarily in foster homes and returned to the Spedale at the age of seven. Boys were given a basic education and placed in one of the many artisan workshops in the city. Girls worked principally for the Guild of Silkweavers. While many stayed on in the service of the Spedale, others became nuns or married with dowries provided by the institution.

The Spedale, from the very beginning, was equipped with an infirmary and a pharmacy under the direction of a doctor, and in the wake of a smallpox epidemic in the 18th century, began experimentation on a vaccine. This led, in 1822, to the founding of the Istituto Vaccinogeno Toscano within the complex which began supplying the provinces of Tuscany with vaccine.

It is illuminating to consider the legacy of the Spedale degli Innocenti in light of the efforts UNICEF is currently making on behalf of children. There is a curious confluence in the ethic of caring for children, and the methods thereof, practiced by the two institutions. The Spedale had its wet-nurses, its tin box of health records, its attempts at vaccination; UNICEF promotes breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and immunisation as the fundamentals of child-care.

Perhaps it is no coincidence that after five centuries, the mantle of an enlightened idea born in the Renaissance is being passed to UNICEF, the embodiment of the same idea in a more modern and international guise — Action For Children.

Randa Habib's

Numbers that tell

FOR a high sum of money, and after two years of hard work and the involvement of a large number of foreign experts, the department responsible for assigning street numbers in the cities and the villages, produced a very complicated numbering system for the major cities. The system set up in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid is so complicated that only a computer can decipher it. The numbers carry five different codes: the number of the house, the number of the street, the number of the city, the number of the district and, finally, letters for the name of the street. Those who have had their houses already numbered, I am sure, are never able to memorise their plate.

But now all is well. After all that time, and after all that work, the department has realised that the system is not working and that it is so complicated that even the employees of the department have not been able to figure it out after two years. So, a new system will now be applied, a simple and logical one. The plates will now carry only two codes, one for the street and one for the house. Was this so complicated that it couldn't have been thought of before? The rumour is that it is the same experts who proposed the first complicated system who came up with the new one.

However, the most important thing about this is that our dream might soon come true. Imagine being able to get in a taxi and tell the driver: "Mutanabi Street, No. 30 please," and that the driver would know what you were talking about. Imagine that you would no longer have to know who are your neighbours in order to be able to tell someone your address, and that all the "near this...., near that...." stuff would not be necessary anymore.

Pity we had to lose so much time and money in the process.

Saudi capital pampers diplomats in man-made oasis

By Philip Shehadi
Reuters

RIYADH — Under the shade of eucalyptus and palm trees, within sound of waves breaking on an artificial beach, foreign diplomats in Saudi Arabia are settling into new homes in a man-made oasis overlooking the capital.

"The location is like paradise," says a poster advertising a restaurant in the new diplomatic quarter, home now to 21 embassies and where half the country's 80 missions are expected to move by 1989.

The government spent 2.5 billion riyals (\$667 million) on the project, which marks the culmination of Riyadh's transformation from an austere, isolated desert outpost to a national capital.

The Red Sea port of Jeddah 900 kilometres away hosted all the diplomatic corps from the formation of the Saudi kingdom in 1932 until 1984, when the foreign ministry finally took its place with other government bodies in Riyadh.

The target population for the diplomatic quarter, with a stunning modern palace, shopping arcades, lawns and garden paths lined with roses and jasmine, is 22,000, half of them Saudi nationals.

"The goal (of the diplomatic quarter project) was to complete and consolidate the city of Riyadh as the capital of the kingdom," said Mohammed Al Sheikh, president of the Riyadh Development Authority that oversaw the quarter's construction.

Riyadh is now a sprawling modern city of giant ministry complexes, palaces, commercial centres and boulevards.

A construction explosion following the oil boom — when the population shot from 350,000 in 1970 to an estimated 1.5 million in 1982 — has now largely ended. "Our first priority was to ensure services to the citizen like electricity, water, sewers, telephones, housing, roads and schools — and these have now been provided," Riyadh Governor Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz told Reuters.

Massive new campuses for the King Saud and Imam Mohammed Bin Saud Islamic universities have taken shape outside the city toward a vast new airport.

Officials say the priority is to consolidate and manage what has been built and improve the quality of life through cultural, recreational and historical preservation projects. "There will be no more expansion," said Sheikh.

As it is, Riyadh has thousands of empty offices, flats and villas built during the oil boom when developers and city planners overestimated demand.

Downtown, much older houses of mud and brick are being restored. "Old houses are part of our heritage which is being preserved," says Prince Salman, a brother of King Fahd.

A \$170 million project to redevelop the bustling historical centre includes restoration of the grand mosque, a cultural complex, reconstruction of the city walls and gates and the Justice Palace where Saudi rulers from the 19th century onwards used to hold court.

Cars will be banned from the narrow streets there, now packed with vendors selling Japanese electronic goods, clothes from Hong Kong and Indian spices.

Other projects include Riyadh's first major public park, with separate areas for families and single men, on the site of the old airport, now partially converted to an air force base from where the roar of military jets shakes the city.

Saudi Arabia's strict interpretation of Islam forbids mixing of the sexes, cinemas, public musical events, women driving and consumption of alcohol.

Mutawana, religious police with powers of civilian arrest, ensure that shops shutter during prayer time and women are modestly dressed.

Even in the diplomatic quarter — a popular picnic spot on Fridays, the Muslim day of rest — men and women have to use swimming pools on separate days of the week. The largest of four pools has an artificial wave machine splashing surf onto a tiled beach.

"With the exception of what happens within the sovereign area of embassies which is governed by international protocol, the diplomatic quarter is part of the city and all its rules, regulations and traditions apply," said Sheikh.

But police checking drivers for alcohol stop only cars with non-diplomatic plates.

Business Week wages long and costly fight to stay on top

By Lawrence Edelman
Reuters

NEW YORK — A long and costly campaign to remain the number one U.S. business magazine is finally beginning to pay off for Business Week.

Long considered unchallengeable, the venerable magazine, first published in 1929, has spent much of the past four years leading off raids on its coveted base of readers and advertisers by its two chief rivals, Forbes and Fortune.

But industry analysts credit Business Week, the crown jewel of McGraw-Hill Inc.'s publishing group, for moving aggressively since mid-1983 to counter the competition.

It redesigned its layout, greatly expanded its staff, hired a new publisher and editor-in-chief, and launched a new advertising campaign aimed directly at Forbes and Fortune.

The countermeasures, analysts say, are getting results.

"Newsstand sales were up 35 per cent in the second half of 1986," said J. Kendrick Noble, who follows the publishing industry for PaineWebber group.

He said there had been a noticeable turnaround in the last six months. Business Week's North American circulation base will rise to 810,000 from 790,000 on May 1, when it will boost its advertising rates by two per cent. Its worldwide circulation is 910,000.

At Forbes, the creation of millionaire publisher Malcolm S. Forbes, circulation is 720,000, while Fortune, published by Time Inc., has 725,000 subscribers worldwide.

Business Week's resurgence comes after a long period in which it floundered. The magazine has long led all business journals in advertising revenues and it ranks sixth among all U.S. magazines. But its share of total ad dollars relative to Forbes and Fortune has fallen steadily since 1982.

Moreover, it has been outpaced in revenue growth by these publications. In the past four years, ad dollars have soared 78 per cent at Forbes and 45 per cent at Fortune, compared with 24 per cent at Business Week.

Analysts say the decline by Business Week was inevitable. "Business Week was so big that it had no place to go but down," said Edward J. Atonio of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. He said its troubles stemmed partly from the downturn in advertising outlays that accompanied the slump in capital spending by U.S. corporations.

The magazine was criticised for lackluster writing and uninspired news coverage. In short, admits Business Week publisher John W. Patten, the magazine was dull.

By the time he arrived on the scene in January 1985 — he had been publisher of McGraw-Hill's respected Aviation, Week and Space Technology — changes were already under way.

The cover was redesigned in the style of the popular weekly news magazines. Four-colour pictures and snazzy graphics were added. New sections were developed to appeal to a broader range of readers.

The result looked less like the forthright Forbes and Fortune, which had always been targeted at investors, and more like new-weeklies Time and Newsweek.

New bureaus were opened in the United States and abroad, editorial and marketing staffs were beefed up and a new computer system was installed to allow for faster coverage of breaking news.

"We have made a much better magazine," said Stephen B. Shepard, who took over as editor-in-chief in 1984. "We have a magazine that captures the excitement of business."

"The magazine has really improved," agreed PaineWebber analyst Noble. He added: "McGraw-Hill has pumped a lot of money into Business Week as the flagship of its publications group."

Although McGraw-Hill won't reveal how much it invested in Business Week, analysts note that the magazine, long a cash cow, has been a drain on the operating profits of the company's publications group.

In 1986, operating profits at the group were off 11.9 per cent from the previous year. The group's operating margin dipped to 13 per cent last year, from 15 per cent in 1985.

Operating revenues rose just 1.7 per cent, to \$318.2 million, due mainly to an industry-wide slump in advertising.

But McGraw-Hill believes the money has been well spent, said Patten. The parent has been "extremely supportive" of the expensive improvement campaign, which has helped make Business Week "the hottest book in town," he said.

Patten told Reuters the investment has begun to show a return. Business Week's share of Ad dollars has climbed three percentage points since January 1 and the pending increase in ad rates would further boost revenues.

Patten said advertising had picked up in the last four or five months and that 1988 promised to be strong year, mainly due to the Olympics and the U.S. national elections.

A key to Business Week's success, analysts said, has been its ability to expand its advertising base by broadening its readership.

"Business Week has become more like the general news weeklies," said Atonio.

Princeton's star to graduate with new attitude

By Brian Killen
Reuters

CHICAGO — With her last set of final exams at Princeton just weeks away, Brooke Shields can finally look forward to being an actress and a model without having to be a student too.

In the meantime, she's hit the road to promote hair dryers, curling tongs and other items that form her Brooke Shields personal care products.

"During a recent weekend promotional trip to Chicago, she talked about the career that awaits her after she graduates from Princeton, with a degree in French literature, on June 9.

"I hope when I graduate that I will be much more involved with films than I have been. I have not had a year of work when I have not had to go to school," she told reporters.

"My approach to movie-making will be an entirely new one. There will be no rigid school schedule to contend with," she said, adding, "I'll always love modelling."

The 21-year-old with the distinctive crowsfeet and a face that has graced countless magazine covers is never absent from classes, but her heart has never left Hollywood.

Her most recent project, slated for release in autumn, was the action adventure film "Brenda Starr," based on a well-known American comic strip character. Shields plays Starr, a reporter, but she apparently doesn't want to be typecast as a glamorous heroine. In fact, she said she would like to try her hand at musical comedy.



Brooke Shields

"I also want to do a dramatic film that requires time, study and discipline," she said.

Shields, already an established model and actress, has appeared in 11 films and numerous television commercials, the most celebrated of which featured the line: "Nothing comes between me and my Calvin Klein Jeans."

The grey-eyed beauty with luxuriant brown hair said she always wanted to be like other students and lead as normal a university

life as possible. But she was never able to completely lock herself in the ivory tower.

She has learned swiftly switch roles from student to actress to model to marketing princess, the role she was cast in while in Chicago.

She said that her friends at Princeton — a New Jersey university that is part of the prestigious Ivy League — got involved in her effort to develop her own brand-name products. "This is the first time I have brought my work into my school," she said.

Shields said that in designing the product line, she sought as much information as she could from her friends.

"You'd be surprised how ad-

manant they are about what they like and what they dislike," she said.

"Beauty is important. When you meet someone, your first impression is what you see," she said.

"Over the years, I've had to use half of one product and half of another just to get the right curl I want, or the right wave you want, or to get the right texture in your hair."

Attitudes towards beauty are changing, she said, and the emphasis is on individuality: "I think with people today, especially younger people, the attitude is not just to buy what is trendy, but to buy products that are individually perfect for that person."

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Japan securities firms report huge earnings

TOKYO (R) — Japanese manufacturers may be suffering from the impact of the strong yen, but a relentlessly bullish stock market is giving a huge boost to securities houses' profits, industry analysts said Wednesday.

And prospects are excellent that earnings will keep climbing as long as low interest rates, a sluggish economy and a weakening dollar continue to lure Japanese investors to the domestic equities market, they said.

"Things are very rosy and are likely to stay that way," said Mr. Brian Waterhouse, analyst at brokerage James Capel and Co. Japan's biggest brokerage, Nomura Securities, Wednesday announced net profits of 111.58 billion yen (\$786 million) for the half-year ended March 31, a 90 per cent rise from the same period last year.

The other leading brokerages also reported huge gains. Daiwa Securities profits jumped 67 per cent to 69.54 billion yen (\$490 million), Yamaichi Securities 105 per cent to 57.68 billion (\$406 million) and Nikko Securities 85 per cent to 58.66 billion (\$413 million).

A key factor in the huge profits is the vast turnover of shares on the stock exchanges, which brings in a steady cash flow from still-regulated commissions on buy and sell orders, the analysts said.

Volume on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is averaging close to a billion shares a day, about twice as much as last year. The market average rose 211.69 points Wednesday to a record closing high of 24,097.79 on turnover of 2.4 billion shares.

Securities houses are likely to turn in equally strong performances for the full year unless volatile interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates stabilise, the analysts said.

"The performance of the brokerages reflects the investors' view of the market as a whole.

The critical issues are the dollar/yen movements and the interest rates," Mr. Waterhouse said.

Worries about currency fluctuations are frightening Japanese institutions away from dollar-denominated U.S. bonds and low interest rates here make stock market capital gains especially attractive, they said.

But some analysts said a few clouds may be looming on the securities houses' horizon.

Any future deregulation of commission rates, which has happened in the United States and Britain, could seriously deflate earnings, said Kleinwort Benson analyst Simon Smithson.

"There's no reason to suppose the Japanese experience would be any different from the British or American experience. For a brief period at any rate there would be some very severe squeezing of profits," Mr. Smithson said.

But a repeat of London's Big Bang, which liberalised commissions drastically and suddenly, is unlikely in Tokyo since the finance ministry wants to prevent any serious damage to smaller brokerages, analysts said.

The securities houses' huge profits could also give ammunition to their would-be rivals, Japanese banks, who are clamouring to be allowed more direct participation in the securities business, analysts said.

And the United States and Britain are certain to maintain intense pressure for more seats for foreign firms on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, they said.

A Tokyo Stock Exchange official said Wednesday the exchange could move to increase the number of seats before the end of this year.

But limits on space and computer capacity would stop any new members actually trading until May 1988, he said.

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AMF lending drops

ABU DHABI (R) — Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) loans for balance of payments support to Arab countries fell by one-third last year over 1985, the fund said.

Its annual report said most of the 21 members had still not paid contributions to a capital increase agreed in 1985 and three of them — Sudan, Somalia and Iraq — were in arrears on loan repayments.

The AMF said the main reason for the drop in lending was a large single loan to Iraq in 1985. Loans fell to 34 million Arah Accounting Dinars (AADs) (\$132 million) from 51 million AADs (\$198 million) in 1985.

Beneficiaries last year were Jordan, Tunisia, Syria, Morocco, Mauritania and North Yemen.

The fund noted lending during the last three years had slumped below the 1983 peak of 84.7 million AADs and blamed four factors: The attainment by some countries of their lending limits, the non-payment of capital commitments, a halt in lending to those in arrears and limits on short-term loans.

Unpaid dues including interest totalled 49 million AADs (\$190 million), or 16 per cent of paid-up capital. Sudan owed 60 per cent of the amount.

The fund said only two countries — Saudi Arabia and North Yemen — had paid their 1986 contributions to the capital increase. Paid-up capital at the end of 1986 should have been 457.2 million AADs (\$1.8 billion) but in fact amounted to 312.8 million AADs (\$1.2 billion).

Paid-up capital at the end of 1985 was 295.4 million AADs (\$1.1 billion).

Sources close to the fund said Saudi Arabia had requested the withdrawal of its 1986 payment of 10.4 million AADs (\$40 million) because other countries had not paid.

Assets rose to 402.9 million AADs (\$1.6 billion) from 365.5 million AADs (\$1.4 billion) at end-1985.

The Abu Dhabi-based fund was formed in 1977 by Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to provide balance of payments support to poorer Arab countries along the lines of the International Monetary Fund.

Points in the morning, the benchmark 30-year government bond ended with a gain of more than a half-point. The interest rate paid on the bond, which is inverse to its price, slipped to about 8.3 per cent after initially jumping to over 8.5 per cent.

But the day's decline in rates erased stock market fears for just long enough to attract bargain hunters and computer-guided buy programmes, which are massive purchases of stocks linked to the stock futures and options.

Stocks have closely tracked the action in bonds, which fell some 10 per cent in value over the past month. The stock market also fell from its April 6 peak of 2,045.54, retreating more than 125 points.

"What investors saw," Mr. Metz said, "is that maybe bonds have found the low end of their trading range for some time, and that temporarily soothed the market's concerns about interest rates and inflation."

In recent sessions, growing speculation that the Federal Reserve would tighten credit policy in an effort to stave off further declines in the dollar added to the interest rate fears. But the dollar posted a modest gain, aided by intervention by the German and Swiss central banks.

"A lot of people got caught today believing that the market had had it," said trader Jack Baker of Shearson Lehman Brothers. "People were expecting this market to collapse based on an inflation scenario, but they were proven wrong today."

Mr. James Baker noted that the heightened trade tensions between the United States and Japan caused the dollar's most recent plunge.

But he added, "it appears that this market is making a reasonably big bet that the U.S. and Japan will be able to sort out their differences and come with a programme to support the dollar. We have yet to see what will happen."

The average stock price gained a hefty 85 cents.

New York Stock Exchange volume jumped to 191,340,000 from the five-week low of 139,070,000 posted the day before.

"The major element behind this turnaround, is the even more dramatic turnaround in bond prices," said analyst Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co.

After plunging by nearly two

Kuwait implements more creative monetary policy to spur economy

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, a major oil producer hit by last year's price slump, began implementing a more creative monetary policy to help spur its economy, banking sources said Tuesday.

"There is a clear emphasis on encouraging the use of money in productive ventures, rather than having it all tied up in interest-bearing investments which have no direct productive outlet," one banker said.

Kuwait's central bank on Monday cut one key money market rate and abandoned another which had been used since February 1986 to influence borrowing and lending costs in the inter-bank market. This, in turn, affected retail rates.

The bank reduced to six per cent from 6½ per cent the rate at which it will offer funds of one-month to one-year in the inter-bank market.

The cut, the third this year, followed a major overhaul of interest rate policy last month when central bank governor Sheikh Salem Abdul Aziz Al

Sabah said was designed to revive economic activity.

One banker said: "There is growing flexibility, creativity, in interest rate policy, and an awareness of the need to diversify the economy by stimulating the non-oil sector."

For the first time in nearly three years, domestic interest rates are now significantly below those for the U.S. dollar, a favourite haven for Gulf speculative and investor funds in the past, banking sources said.

Despite uncertainties generated by the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war on Kuwait's northern doorstep, bankers play down the prospect of any significant capital flight.

The Kuwaiti dinar, whose value is set by the central bank and was fixed Tuesday at 0.27095/129 to the dollar, is stronger now

than for several years.

Fears that the dollar may not have reached the bottom of its slide on foreign exchanges over the past 18 months will prompt second thoughts among investors even prepared to consider switching funds into the U.S. currency, the sources said.

"There is a distinct exchange rate risk," one banker said. "The general feeling is that the dollar has not bottomed out yet."

Bankers said the dollar slump hurt many investors behind the last major capital outflow in 1984, encouraged then by 18 per cent U.S. interest rates and the start of Iranian attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf.

The central bank calculates its dinar exchange rate against a basket of currencies. Bankers do not know the basket's exact make-up but they say it is weighted heavily in favour of the dollar, the currency for most world oil sales.

Some bankers believe any strengthening of the dinar beyond

0.27000 to the dollar might trigger a closer look by investors at shifting funds into the U.S. currency. "They may ask: When will the dollar be so cheap again?" one said.

And with dinar interest rates now roughly one per cent below those for the dollar, they say the central bank, nevertheless, faces a delicate balancing role, requiring further flexibility.

Bankers said the current, expansionary interest rate policy is inflation last year, after an 8.1 per cent increase in local investment and strengthen the backbone of the economy.

They estimate the economy, measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) shrank 19 per cent after allowing for inflation last year, after an 8.1 contraction the previous year.

Bankers noted, for instance, a series of recent measures to stimulate stock market activity, capped Tuesday by sharp cuts in brokerage fees to make it cheaper for investors to trade.

The dollar strengthened in Europe Wednesday, trading at noon around 1.82 marks, more than a penny up on Tuesday's close in Frankfurt, and in a range of 142.10 to 142.85 Japanese yen, also slightly up on Tuesday.

A strike by about 24,000 black miners at two mines in South Africa belonging to Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. had little impact on trading, they said.

Silver prices in Zurich opened higher after an announcement in Lima that Peru would cut exports to protect the price, but fell back as investors sold to make a quick profit.

Dealers said the Lima announcement boosted the price

rallying slightly during the fixing session. They said players had difficulty trading gold far above \$450.

The price of gold, quoted internationally in dollars, usually dips if the dollar rises in value against major currencies. The reverse is normally true if the U.S. currency shows signs of weakness.

Dealers forecast that gold would trade in a range of \$450 to \$475 an ounce by the year's end, some saw it higher. Few reckoned it could hit its previous high of \$850 an ounce — set in January, 1980 — unless there were exceptional conditions.

On Wednesday gold had opened only slightly down at \$449.50 with selling from traders initially countered by a spate of buying orders placed by speculators.

Speculators later turned to sellers however and prices eased to a low of around \$446.00 before

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West German workers win less working hours, more pay

BAD HOMBURG, West Germany (R) — West Germany's powerful I.G. Metall Engineering Workers Union has agreed in top-level talks with employers on a cut in working hours and higher pay, averting a strike threat.

I.G. Metall Chairman Franz Steinkuehler and Mr. Werner Stumpfe, "President of the Gesamtmetall Employers Federation, Tuesday night told reporters the working week in West Germany's engineering and iron and steel industries would be cut in two stages by 1½ hours to 37 hours.

A dispute three years ago over working hours in the engineering sector led to a seven-week strike, crippling West Germany's car industry.

I.G. Metall, Western Europe's biggest union, was already preparing for another strike.

Mr. Steinkuehler and Mr. Stumpfe, speaking late at night after more than 13 hours of talks at this luxury spa near Frankfurt, said they had agreed on a one-

hour cut in the industry's working week to 37½ hours, starting on April 1 of next year.

A second stage will reduce the working week by another 30 minutes to 37 hours from April 1, 1989. The 37-hour week will be binding until March 1990.

The "two sides" also agreed to raise pay by 3.7 per cent, backdated to April 1 of this year. Wages will rise another two per cent with the first cut in working hours next April, and by a further 2.5 per cent with the second stage in 1988.

The pact must now be put to the executives of I.G. Metall and Gesamtmetall, but industry sources said approval was certain.

The union had demanded a phased reduction to a 35-hour week and a five per cent pay rise, while the employers, rejecting a staggered cut in working hours, had offered a half-hour reduction from next year, to be binding until 1991, and a two-stage pay rise.

The agreement represents a compromise for both sides.

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The agreement represents a compromise for both sides.

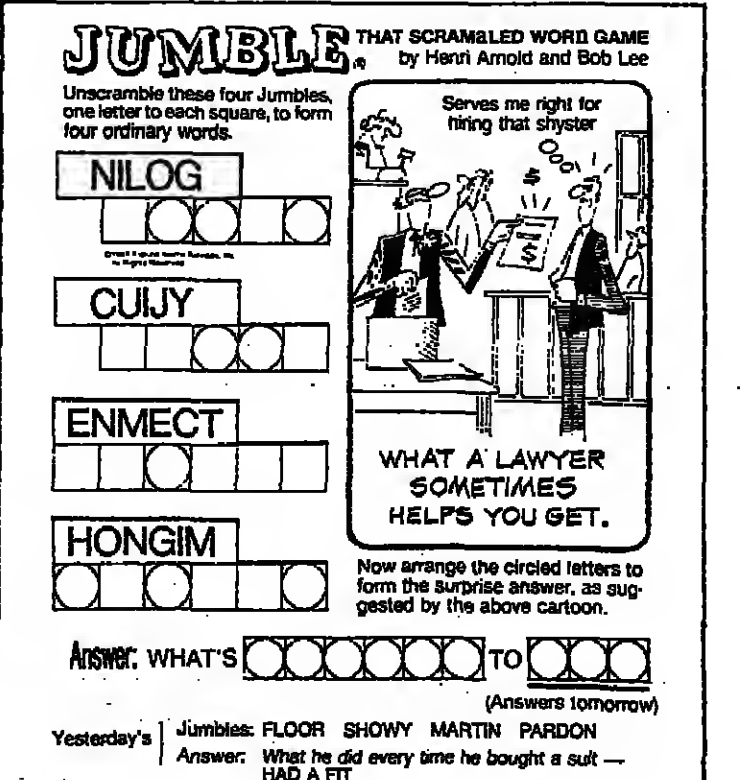
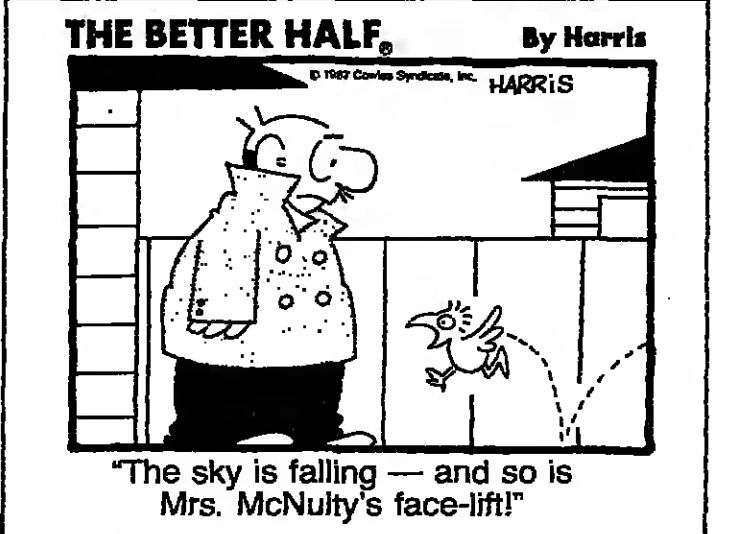
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Horoscope not received

New Argentine army revolts end

BUENOS AIRES (Agencies) — Army officers in northern Argentina have ended a brief revolt over the appointment of a new army command in the latest uprising against President Raul Alfonsín, government officials said.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said: "There is not a single episode of indiscipline at any army unit," and Mr. Alfonsín left government house late in the day saying, "all is well."

The revolt in the cities of Salta and Tucuman was directed against the new command installed by Mr. Alfonsín after he ended a four-day insurrection by officers opposing the trial of military personnel for human rights abuses.

Officers at the Fifth Engineering Company in Salta and from the 19th Infantry Regiment of Tucuman said they were rebelling against General Jose Caridi, appointed army chief-of-staff Monday night.

Gen. Caridi replaced General Hector Rios Erenu, who asked to be relieved of his command in the fallout from the army uprising that ended Sunday.

The rebels were protesting against the army command's orders that officers stand trial on charges of human rights abuses committed under the previous military government.

Fourteen other generals and 10 middle-level officers also were relieved of their commands, the Defence Ministry said.

The rebels in Salta backed down after their call for support from fellow officers were largely unheeded, while the Tucuman rebels gave in after two commanders of the Fifth Infantry Brigade there were abruptly relieved, local news agencies reported.

The rebel infantry regiment is a unit of the Fifth Infantry Brigade.

Deputy Marcelo Sturbin, a close political ally of Mr. Alfonsín, told reporters after meeting with the president that "everything is absolutely normal in all military dependencies," and said

the two revolts were "upshots of events last week."

Salta province Governor Roberto Romero said the revolt there had been "totally over-come."

His colleague in Tucuman, Fernando Riera, said: "The military commanders in Tucuman have confirmed that there is no reason for worry," the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas reported.

Meanwhile the supreme court asked a federal tribunal to ban over evidence files just two days before public hearings were to begin in a case involving 20 naval officers accused of torture and murder.

Federal court officials said Tuesday's request would indefinitely delay the trial, one of the most sensitive involving military men accused of violating human rights during a 1976-83 rightist military dictatorship.

The five-man supreme court, in a brief communique, said it wanted the voluminous files for study on the basis of "a complaint filed by several defence attorneys."

The court did not elaborate. Defence attorneys previously had questioned the jurisdiction of the federal court trying the case, which includes accusations of torture, murder, kidnapping and other charges.

The defence argued that the officers should be tried by the Supreme Military Council, the highest military tribunal.

Public testimony had been set to begin Thursday with the prosecution presenting the first of 100 witnesses, most of whom say they are survivors of a former detention centre at the naval mechanics school. Prosecutors say the school, on the northern edge of the capital, was a clandestine detention and torture centre under military rule.

Many of the witnesses testified in the federal court trials of nine members of three military juntas that ruled Argentina after a 1976 coup.

Five of the nine, including former presidents Gen. Jorge Videla and Gen. Roberto Viola, were found guilty of torture and murder and are serving prison terms from 4½ years to life.

China accuses India of massing troops on border

PEKING (R) — China Wednesday accused India of massing troops along their border and said Indian troops were trying to push back the border in places by "abusing" Chinese territory.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news briefing that tension along the border had increased due to "India's recent actions."

India and China fought a brief but bitter war in 1962 over large tracts of disputed territory to the east and west of the Himalayan mountain range. Talks on the issue in recent years have made virtually no progress.

"Recently, India has amassed its troops in areas along the Sino-Indian border and conducted a large-scale military exercise, thus again resulting in tension there," the spokesman said.

He said "India's recent actions have aroused people's grave concern" and raised tension along the border.

"It has repeatedly crossed the line of actual control by the two sides, nibbling at Chinese territory, forcefully occupied some places and sent military aircraft to violate Chinese airspace from time to time," he added.

An Indian diplomat declined to comment on the Chinese accusation, but said he had not personally heard of any Indian military exercises in the area.

The Chinese spokesman, asked how many Indian troops and which part of the border was involved, said he had no further information.

But he said the Chinese government had made its views on the issue known to the Indian government through diplomatic channels.

In New Delhi, the Times of India newspaper reported Wednesday that India's new defence minister, Krishna Chandra Pant, made a secret trip to Peking last Friday and had talks with senior Chinese officials on the border issue.

An Indian diplomat in Peking, asked about the report, said the defence minister had passed through Peking on his way to Pyongyang but had no talks with Chinese officials.

On Monday, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping met the Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), E.M.S. Namboodiripad, and said the border dispute should be settled reasonably with "mutual accommodation" by both sides.

Diplomatic relations between China and India were broken for 14 years after the 1962 war, and seven rounds of inconclusive talks have been held since 1981. And eighth round is scheduled to be held later this year at a date.

U.S. general: Congress strangling Star Wars

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Air Force Lieutenant General James Abrahamson has accused Congress of strangling "Star Wars" with budget cuts, but said an initial U.S. space-based defence against Soviet missiles could be deployed by the mid-1990s.

"They are strangling the programme," Gen. Abrahamson said two weeks after the house passed a 1988 budget which slashed President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research request from \$5.2 billion to 3.5 billion.

The Senate has not yet approved its version of the budget, but Gen. Abrahamson cautioned that research could fall further behind if Congress continued to make sharp cuts based on technical and other questions raised about SDI.

Gen. Abrahamson is the director of SDI, commonly called Star Wars, and he spoke with reporters as the Pentagon sent its annual report on the programme to Congress.

He told a news conference that no decision had been made on deployment of Star Wars, but he agreed with Defence Department projections that initial deployment could come as early as the mid-1990s.

Pressed to predict what the first phase of a U.S. missile defence system cost, Gen. Abrahamson said many estimates he had seen were too high. He repeated figures offered to Congress two weeks ago.

"My feeling (is) on the order of \$40 billion to \$60 billion. That is a partial phase, not a complete effort," he said, adding that later defensive layers of lasers and atomic particle weapons each could cost as much as the first phase.

In its report to Congress, the Pentagon said budget cuts have already caused delays of up to two years in some phases of SDI research.

U.S. delays Discovery launch date for tests

COCO BEACH, Florida (R) — U.S. space agency officials have said the tentative date for resumption of the manned space programme has been set back several weeks to allow for further tests.

In announcements here and in Washington, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said the launch of the shuttle Discovery, tentatively scheduled for Feb. 18, 1988, has been postponed until at least April 1.

The delay results from a decision to conduct firing tests of

Discovery's main engine and a "wet countdown" which entails fuelling the shuttle's external tank. In the past, such basic tests have largely been carried out only before an orbiter's maiden flight.

Arnold Aldrich, director of the agency's Space Transportation Programme, said here that too long a delay would be "detrimental to the people, the hardware and the national requirements for launching into space."

He told delegates to the 24th Space Congress that a new launch date would be set in two or three weeks.

Study shows U.S. has \$7.5b nuclear arms 'infrastructure'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government's effort to continually modernise America's nuclear weapons arsenal has created what is now a \$7.5 billion a year enterprise that employs 90,000 people, a study concludes.

This infrastructure, or "complex" that supports the United States as a nuclear superpower has produced roughly 60,000 warheads since 1945. Today, on average, the complex produces five new warheads a day while retiring about four older warheads each day, the study says.

The analysis of the U.S. nuclear arms production complex is contained in a 223-page study obtained Tuesday and scheduled for release Wednesday.

It was written by four Washington researchers under the sponsorship of the Natural Resources Defence Council, an activist environmental group headquartered in New York that plans to unveil the work at a news conference.

The study, part of an on-going effort to build an "encyclopedia"

of information on the world's nuclear arsenals, is entitled U.S. Nuclear Warhead Production. It focuses primarily on the Department of Energy, which is responsible for the design, test, manufacture, assembly and retirement of warheads needed by the Defence Department.

"We are trying to shed some light on what has become an immense, yet nearly invisible industry," said William Artkin, a co-author and researcher with the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies.

"If the Energy Department's warhead complex were a fortune 500 company, it would rank in the top 20," added Thomas Cochran, a senior staff scientist with the council and a co-author.

"During the Reagan administration, from 1981 to 1987, approximately 11,000 nuclear warheads and bombs of 10 types have been produced. The budget for warhead production has gone from \$3.4 billion in 1981 to over \$8 billion (proposed) for the coming year," he said.

Chernobyl soil contamination 'above admissible levels'

MOSCOW (R) — Radioactive contamination of soil around the Chernobyl nuclear power plant remains at higher than admissible levels and is unlikely to change, the commander of the Soviet Defence Ministry's chemical forces said Wednesday.

Gen. Vladimir Pikalov, who took part in the decontamination of Chernobyl after one of the plant's four reactors exploded last April, also dismissed Western estimates of thousands of cancer deaths from the accident as groundless.

Commenting on the radiation situation around the Ukrainian power station nearly a year after the world's worst civilian nuclear accident, Gen. Pikalov told the official Novosti press agency: "Today, higher than admissible

readings of soil contamination with long-living radionuclides (cesium, strontium, plutonium) are registered mostly on the territory of the station and in the five-kilometre zone around it, as well as in several pockets on the territory of Byelorussia.

"There are no grounds for expecting any radical changes in the current radiation situation, since soil radioactivity flushing by flood waters has not exceeded one per cent."

He said the number of cancer deaths from Chernobyl radiation exposure would be less than 0.05 per cent of the normal cancer mortality rate. Cancer deaths from eating contaminated food would be 0.4 of the normal death rate.

Indonesia not to lift ban on politics in universities

JAKARTA (R) — A controversial ban on politics in universities will stay despite pressure for a change during campaigning for Thursday's Indonesian elections, Education Minister Fuad Hassan was quoted Wednesday as saying.

He told the independent daily Kompas that students could take part in political activities as long as they did so off campuses.

"They may even read books on Marxism if they do so only for their study," he said.

The Indonesian government has banned Marxism and Communism after a bloody coup attempt in 1965 backed by Indonesia's pro-Peking Communist Party.

The trial is expected to last three days.

The state says Paraga spread false information and that his allegations were slanderous. Paraga has won widespread public support for his case in Yugoslavia and aroused concern among foreign human rights groups.

Leading Yugoslav intellectuals have protested against the trial, calling it a violation of basic human rights, and media in the relatively liberal Slovenian republic have taken up his case.

The Socialist Alliance, a Communist-led mass-party body, last year demanded an investigation into the charges by Paraga and other dissidents about prison conditions and the official Slovenian newspaper Delo said the judiciary was not competent to investigate the case.

Linna's lawyers accuse Soviets of hindering defence

WASHINGTON (AP) — Karl Linna, accused of Nazi war crimes, was deported to the Soviet Union under a system his lawyers say kept them from collecting evidence.

U.S. courts relied in part on Soviet-supplied documents and interviews of Soviet witnesses videotaped in the Soviet Union to reach their conclusion that Linna's falsely obtained American citizenship.

Linna's lawyers complain they were under severe restrictions when trying to collect evidence from the Soviets to dispute evidence that he had been the head of a concentration camp in Estonia where thousands of people were put to death in 1941 and 1942. Estonia is now part of the Soviet Union.

His lawyers were not permitted to pursue Soviet archives' in search of documents that might help their clients. They complained about the interpretation of what was said on the videotapes; the interpreters were supplied by the Soviet government.

The government's lawyers, however, said that the procedures already in place provide ample protection for the rights of the defendants, and that the use of videotapes provides a judge with unlimited opportunities to evaluate the testimony.

Moreover, the Office of Special Investigations, a Nazi-hunting unit in the Justice Department, says the case against Linna was air-tight, adding that evidence supplied by Soviet witnesses merely corroborates evidence obtained in the United States.

In 1962, Linna was convicted in absentia in the Soviet Union of being a war criminal. He was sentenced to death.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ertman

RAD GUYS
By Markia J. De Wit

ACROSS

- 1 Chernopodous
- 2 Most beloved
- 3 Minimal
- 4 Minimal
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DOWN

- 1 Or, letter
- 2 Inlet
- 3 Large Ger. den
- 4 Abundant
- 5 Delicacies
- 6 Radicals
- 7 On the (straggled)
- 8 Exploit
- 9 Balkans
- 10 Advertiser
- 11 Drove forth
- 12 Hub
- 13 — du Nebel
- 14 Layers
- 15 Party camp
- 16 Ugly old
- 17 God of war
- 18 By
- 19 Flat cap
- 20 Cupid
- 21 Ladder part
- 22 Embroid
- 23 Wistful animal
- 24 Chief voice
- 25 Drudge up
- 26 Privately
- 27 Rescindence, abbr.
- 28 Ornamentation
- 29 Moorish plate
- 30 Exploit
- 31 Balkans
- 32 Exploit old
- 33 Balkans
- 34 Exp. royal
- 35 House
- 36 Hurricane
- 37 Centers
- 38 "Ridder"
- 39 Welling
- 40 Groom o.p.
- 41 Crime du la
- 42 Crime
- 43 Late Geneva
- 44 Resort
- 45 Austere
- 46 Fictional
- 47 best town
- 48 Slick's associate
- 49 Dismal to
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Diagramless

12 X 12, by Donald C. McKillan

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COLUMNS 7 & 8

Herbal doctor claims AIDS cure

SEOUL (R) — A South Korean herbal doctor said Wednesday he thinks he has a cure for AIDS and is inviting 20 sufferers from the disease to try his potent free of charge — but local health authorities reacted cautiously. In Washington last month U.S. Surgeon General Everett Koop said it was unlikely a vaccine for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) would be available before the late 1990s. Herbal Doctor Kim Hak Bum, who has set up an Incurable Disease Research Institute in Taejeon, is so confident of his product that he is advertising in the Korea Herald offering "liberation from AIDS." A Health Ministry spokesman said Kim had not yet filed his claim with the ministry, "but of course we will look into the matter." A Seoul University Hospital doctor told Reuters he had no idea whether herbal medicine could be effective against viral infection. The 48-year-old Kim told Reuters he had already cured one patient, a Korean bar girl in her 30s, who exhibited all the symptoms of AIDS, which breaks down the body's immune system. If proven, it would be the first documented healing of an AIDS sufferer. Kim, a third generation practitioner of Korean herbal medicine, said that in order to prove the efficacy of his secret formula he was ready to distribute doses to the first 20 certified AIDS patients to apply, from anywhere in the world. His theory, based on ancient Chinese beliefs, is that AIDS is caused by an irregular combination of the body's five elements — metal, wood, water, fire and earth — possibly triggered by injury, poor dietary habits or "unreasonable overconsumption of physical strength." A public health official has said the number of AIDS cases worldwide had probably reached 100,000 and as many as 10 million people may be infected with the virus which causes the disease. AIDS has been reported in 102 of the 131 countries which report to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Policeman, smuggler die in desert clash

BAHRAIN (R) — A policeman and a smuggler were killed in a clash between the police and a liquor smuggling gang in Oman's desert region, Oman police said in Muscat. The official Omani News Agency quoted a police statement as saying other gang members are arrested and the haul was seized.

Sharjah police seize drugs, arrest 6

ABU DHABI (R) — Police at Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have seized two kilograms of heroin and arrested six members of a gang smuggling drugs from India to Europe, local newspapers reported. They also quoted Colonel Humaid Saif of Sharjah Police as saying the spread of drugs in the UAE had reached "horrible" proportions.

Britain's Queen marks 61st birthday

LONDON (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II turned 61 Tuesday, marking the occasion without fanfare at her Windsor Castle home outside London, Buckingham Palace said. Her eldest son and heir to the throne, Prince Charles, and his wife, Diana, wished her a happy birthday before departing on a state visit to Spain, the Palace said. They had spent Easter with her at Windsor, along with other close members of her family.

2,000 dolphins die on remote beach

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Almost 2,000 dolphins, mostly females and their young, have died off the shore of a remote fishing village in north eastern Brazil in the past four days, a biologist says. Since Saturday about 2,000 dolphins have been found beached or floating off Ilacare, an impoverished fishing community 1,350 kilometres, north-east of Rio, said Eliana Simas, coordinator of the fish development superintendency.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A7652 ♠Q3 ♠952 ♠64
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A102 ♠83 ♠Q954 ♠752
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dble 2 ♠ ?
3 ♠ ?
What action do you take?